The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 (00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50), one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1872. NO. 114.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.
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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

M. Thiers Resigns the Presidency of the French Republic.

LONDON, January 20.—M. Thiers, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly to-day his formal resignation as President, accompanied by the announcement that all the Ministers had also tendered their resignations. A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President and refusing to accept his resignation. A deputation was appointed to announce to Thiers the action of the Assembly. A Deputy subsequently moved that a committee be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive, and, in case of failure, to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances. All the parliamentary clubs are sending deputations to Thiers to dissuade him from his purposes. The Deputies of the Right Center held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing a want of confidence in the government.

Thiers Withdraws His Resignation.

VERSAILLES, January 20—Midnight.—The deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on Thiers this evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber refused to accept his resignation. Thiers consented to remain in the service of the Chamber and country. It is probable that the present Ministry will remain in office.

The strike at Charleroi has ended. The men will resume work on Monday.

Anticipated Disorder at Marseilles.

PARIS, January 20.—A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseilles, and there are an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbor. These circumstances having caused some uneasiness, a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the Department to ascertain the cause. The reply of the Prefect was to the effect that in view of recent disorders the government had deemed it prudent to take proper precautions against their renewal.

German Difficulty with Brazil Settled.

BERLIN, January 20.—The North German *Gazette* says relations have been resumed between Germany and Brazil on the most friendly footing. The difficulties between the two countries has been settled owing to the conciliatory behavior of Brazil.

The Colonnia Consul here contradicts the statement made by the New York *Herald's Berlin* letter, that the Minister to Washington had applied to the American Government for the postponement of the payment of $142,000, the amount due the United States from his government. The Consul says Colombia owes the United States nothing, and her financial conditions is most satisfactory.

Reply of Thiers to the Deputation from the Assembly—Its Resignation Postponed.

PARIS, January 21.—Thiers yesterday, in reply to the deputation of the Assembly which called upon him to notify him of the refusal of that body to accept his resignation, said he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinions, and believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the legislative and executive powers as long as the question of when the military and educational bills came before the Assembly. Thiers further said that while for the present he consented to withdraw his resignation, the end was inevitable, and sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the presidency of the Republic. Marshal MacMahon also called upon Thiers yesterday, and requested to him, on behalf of the army, to withdraw his resignation. The Marshal said the army would obey the orders of the Assembly, but would be controlled by a dictatorship, which was likely to follow the unconditional retirement of the President. The members of the Ministry, at the earnest solicitation of Thiers, withdrew their portfolios. Telegrams have been received from several foreign governments, congratulating Thiers upon his continuance as chief of the executive power. The Paris journals have for some time past expressed disapproval of the constant participation of the President in the discussions of the legislative body. This complaint has been especially directed in the Ministry, which has now decided to make a proposition to the Assembly that Thiers shall address it only upon important occasions, for which purpose the pending debate shall at any time be adjourned.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VIENNA, January 19.—The Diet of Croatia, having ignored the compromise by the joint governments of Austria and Hungary, has been dissolved.

LONDON, January 19.—John Stuart Mill declined to preside at the Charles Dilke mass meeting. Samuel Laing abandoned the contest for Parliament in Northern Burghs.

CALCUTTA, January 19.—Ramsing and other chiefs of recent revolt have been captured. Their followers will be executed on the 29th inst.

PARIS, January 20.—It is announced that Col. Lemanchow, aide-de-camp to the Czar, has arrived here. According to general report his object is to personally observe the condition of the French army and report to St. Petersburg.

It is rumored that Dr. Helmbold, who had been under medical restraint at Maison de Sante, in the vicinity of Paris, was recently released.

LONDON, January 21.—Mr. Deaz, liberal candidate for parliament, from county Kerry Ireland, was violently assaulted by a mob yesterday.

MADRID, January 21.—Senor Herrera is the candidate of the Ministerial party for President of the Cortes.

VIENNA, January 20.—The Committee of the Reichrath, to which the subject was referred, have recommended the ratification of the Trade Mark Convention between Austria and the United States.

LONDON, January 22, 5 A. M.—The Prince of Wales continues to progress satisfactorily. The Queen will shortly visit him at Sandringham.

A grand festival is contemplated in Crystal Palace at Sydenham on the first of May.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces the issue of an Imperial decree requiring all male citizens of Russia to military service.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 20, 1872.—P. M.—Consols, 92¼; American bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¼@; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of 67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾.
LIVERPOOL, January 20.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 10¾d. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 30s 6d@30s 9d.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Lakeville, Mass., Friday last, Charles A. Leach, dentist, while laboring under delirium tremens, shot Thomas Bump, John Capeless, Daniel Swift and H. W. Combes. The two first named are supposed to be mortally wounded.

In the Wharton trial at Annapolis, Saturday, Mr. Steele continued his argument, but was obliged to suspend it, owing to his great fatigue. Mrs. Wharton is said to be almost worn out by her long imprisonment and protracted trial.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week from small-pox were two hundred and nine.

Arrangements have been made for giving Duke Alexis a grand reception at Jefferson City, Mo., to-day. He will also be grandly received at St. Louis on Tuesday. It is reported that Clifton, a wealthy suburb of Cincinnati, has tendered the Grand Duke a reception by telegraph, and that Henry Probasco is to entertain him. Cincinnati has made no move in the matter.

Friday night last a man named West, formerly a constable, went to a gambling hell in Chicago in an intoxicated state, played and lost considerable money. This resulted in a row, and West was twice shot and otherwise damaged by the gamblers. He finally contrived to reach his home, and on Saturday was in a critical condition.

On the night of the 18th one-half the town of Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, was destroyed by fire. A few days before a terrific storm passed over the place, blowing down churches, unroofing the Courthouse and damaging other buildings.

The Little Rock and St. Louis Railroad Company has been incorporated, with the design of building a road from Little Rock to Alexandria, thereby connecting St. Louis and Little Rock on nearly an air line with New Orleans.

At San Francisco on Saturday a military review was given in honor of the Japanese Embassy, followed by a banquet in the evening on board a steamer. The Embassy is mostly composed of young men, and it is generally conceded for courtesy, good breeding and quick intelligence they will equal the same number of Caucasians from any other nation of Europe or America.

At Salt Lake on Saturday heavy contracts were made for the purchase of mining property, the consideration aggregating nearly one and a half millions. English capitalists are looking for furnaces and mills, and the general mining prospects are exceedingly favorable.

The Stockgrowers' Association of Colorado held a meeting in Denver on Saturday, at which it was stated that although the winter has been the severest ever known, few sheep or cattle have been lost.

Mr. James Lee, of the Lee's Firearms Company of Milwaukee, has forwarded to Duke Alexis one of his celebrated guns, richly mounted with silver, and bearing the coats of arms of Wisconsin and Russia. Mr. Lee has just patented a new army gun, which can be loaded and discharged in four movements, capable of firing twenty-five rounds per minute. The inventor claims great superiority over the needle gun, chassepot, Remington or Peabody.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS

The Congressional Investigation.

NEW YORK, January 20.—At the Custom House investigation to-day Williams testified that it is customary for steamship lines to give inspectors from ten to twenty dollars as gratuity for work done when they deserve it. Mr. Grinnell would order against it.

Custom House Storekeeper Wilson testified that he had no knowledge of an arrangement between Lee & Co., Inspectors, to hurry goods to the stores.

A letter was read from Kemble, of Boston, stating that he was taxed sixty dollars in gold on two silk dresses brought by him from abroad in August last, he failed to obtain receipts for his money from officials and wrote the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied that the customs officers were not required by regulations to give receipts for duties paid.

The following colloquy then ensued: Senator Pratt—Is it your understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury received money? Senator Bayard—I don't believe he knew anything about it; I think it simply an outrageous act of plunder. Senator Pratt—Do you think this man intended to smuggle these goods? Senator Bayard—I don't know the man, but don't believe he did, he pointed out goods to inspectors. Senator Casserly—It seems to me we can obtain nothing from the Custom House merrin relation to these charges; they are all Republicans—friends of the Administration; not one of them has stepped forward to assist us in the discovery of alleged frauds. Senator Bayard—On the contrary, they are called to defend themselves. Senator Stewart—This is hardly relevant to the issue, although it may be pursued to advantage at another time. It was finally ordered to refer the communication to the Collector and ask him to explain it.

Carroll, Weigher Thomson's foreman, testified that all the men who had given evidence against Thomson for not weighing soda ash and blasting powder were themselves the cause of this unusual dereliction of duty. They refused to work, and as the work could not be delayed, he had to take the average weight from heads of casks.

A communication was received from Naylor & Co., approving the statements in Special Agent Howe's testimony yesterday in regard to the seizure of their property. Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Triumph of the Warmouth Faction.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—There was some excitement to-day, and a heavy concentration of Metropolitans in the vicinity of Mechanics Institute. All the Carterite Senators took their seats in the State House. A resolution declaring the late extra session legal, and consequently continuing Pinchback's election as President and Lieutenant Governor, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 16, Pinchback having the casting vote. This action was made final and a decided blow to the hopes of the Warmothites.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1872.

NEWS BREVITIES.

John Russell, messenger of the Metropolitan Bank, was robbed in the street about noon to-day of $23,000 in gold certificates and a quantity of notes and bonds. No arrests.

City Chamberlain Palmer says five million dollars belonging to the city are on deposit in Broadway banks, and that the Comptroller is at liberty to draw on this to pay the police their back wages.

The excitement around the suspended Market Bank this afternoon was very great. Crowds of indignant depositors clustered in the street and indulged in vigorous threats against the officers.

The Brooklyn Committee of fifty state that the Water Board of that city have unnecessarily incurred an expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars in the construction of the reservoir.

The Principals of some of the public schools to-day made request for the vaccination of children under their charge.

There were twenty-five deaths from small-pox during the week. Ten cases were reported yesterday.

Minister Catacazy, who sailed to-day for Europe on the White Star steamer Atlantic, stated in an interview that he hoped the good sense of the Russian and American people would prevent any rupture of the cordial relations that might otherwise follow from the late unpleasantness.

The grand jury of the Oyer and Terminer were discharged to-day.

Controller Green says that unless the salary and wages bill now before the Legislature is speedily passed, ten thousand men will have to find relief in the poor house.

The deficit in the Market Savings Bank, which closed its doors Friday, is $70,000.

BANK INVESTIGATION.

The report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Eighth National Bank shows a deficit of $50,000, not including the claim of $120,000 lent the bank when in need. The bank had not been examined since the Government Examiners for two years and a half.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1872.

ANOTHER FRAUD UNEARTHED.

The *Times* relates the history of an alleged job in connection with an old line of stages, compelled by carrying out the plans for the improvement of upper Broadway, to take to the side streets, for which the city paid $48,000 under judgment of a referee, confirmed by Judge Barnard. The *Times* charges that fourteen conspired and divided the plunder.

PERSONAL.

Samuel J. Tilden, owing to illness, was unable to leave his residence the past week. He expects soon to take his seat in the Legislature.

A TAMMANY RING IN NEWARK.

The *Herald* states that the city of Newark has been swindled by contractors out of a large amount of money by frauds very similar to the recent Tammany affairs, and mentions cases of about $7,000 for alleged rock excavation for a sewer, when no rock existed; the work of raising the charge of another piece of excavation from 1,000 to 2,300 yards, of changing an assessment from $4 20 per foot to $6 45, raising the contract for constructing a sewer some $1,000, and raising another sewer bill by extra items $1,000 to nearly $40,000. In this latter case a suit is pending to recover the amount.

STRIKE.

The McKay locomotive works in Jersey City have stopped work on account of a strike.

FIRES.

The works of the Crossman Manufacturing Company, near Perth Amboy, were burned on Friday. Loss, $20,000; insured for $12,000. The residence of James Brooks, at Paterson, New Jersey, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000; insured for $9,000.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An old colored woman, Aunt Phillis, said to have been a spy in the Federal service among the Tories in Revolutionary times, was burned to death on Friday night, at Bricktown, New Jersey.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

A young man named Alfred Buckley accidentally shot another while examining a pistol at No. 369 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, today. The wound is probably fatal.

THE ENGLISH SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

The *World's* London letter contains a detailed plan of Scott Russell for the next step in the social movement, under which he hopes to obtain by parliamentary legislation for every workingman's family a house for forty dollars per annum, and food at wholesale rates. Only eight hours' work and education bills will be ready for presentation to Parliament early in February.

MR. BERGH

Has determined to interfere with no more pigeon matches at present, but to rest his case on the indictments now pending against Paine and Bogardus.

A PROTEST FROM THE GERMANS.

At a meeting of the German Central Committee last evening, Oswald Ottendorfer offered a resolution, which passed, opposing the passage of bills which passed, opposing the passage of bills which passed the Senate, and introduced in the Legislature, conferring extraordinary and unprecedented power on Controller Green, and asking that the Board of Audit be composed of citizens in no way connected with the city departments.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

The *Herald* says: The market Savings Bakn was forced to suspend in consequence of the Secretary entrusting $125,000 in Tennessee bonds to Heizen's Sons, Broad street brokers, for sale. They disposed of the bonds and then announced that they were unable to pay, as they had met heavy losses on the Stock Exchange. One of the officers of the bank is said to have used a considerable portion of the banks funds in Wall street.

Our Trade Relations with Canada.

OTTAWA, ONT., January 20.—The discussion in the Dominican Board of Trade on trade relations with the United States and commercial Zolverein terminated in the adoption of resolutions for the appointment of a delegation to confer with the executive counsel of Canada and United States National Board of Trade, affirming that it is the opinion of the Board that the idea of a Zolverein could not be entertained, although they were willing to negotiate for the removal of all restrictions interfering with the legitimate prosecution of trade as far as might be found beneficial to the interests of the two countries.

Messrs. Hazard and McLaran, the American delegates, addressed the Board, advocating closer commercial relations with Canada.

A motion was adopted expressing the hope that crude petroleum would be considered in any arrangement that might be effected for the purpose of bringing about free trade.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lake Erie and Louisville Road—The Lima, Lafayette and Mississippi Project.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., January 21, 1872.

The only matters talked of here this winter of public interest are railroads. It is heard on every hand, and promises not to be all talk this time. The Lake Erie and Louisiana Road will be completed to Lima the coming summer, sure. Calvin S. Brice, Esq., of this city, a Director of this Company, leaves here to-morrow morning, for New York, where he will meet Hon. Chas. Foster, and other Chief men in this enterprise, and while there they will buy the iron for this road from Findlay to Lima, and make other important arrangements for the immediate construction and equipment of it. The new bonds issued by this company to enable them to complete the road are guaranteed by the Lake Shore Railroad Company, who will make of it a first-class route. This road will give Lima another route to the East and the lakes. The many advantages she will derive from it can hardly be estimated.

Mr. Irvine, of the Lima, Lafayette at. Mississippi Railroad, told your reporter yesterday that he sincerely thought that road would be built during the present year to Lafayette. This will bring to our doors the immense coal fields of Indiana, and make Lima a very superior place for manufacturing, while there is a probability of the shops of three roads being built here.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Man Killed in Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., January 21, 1872.

A fracas occurred here last evening, resulting in the death of George Hopoken, by a stone thrown by Joseph Wellenburgh. A coroner's jury found as above stated, and also that Edward Ballinger was accessory before the fact. The parties were arrested. A preliminary examination will take place to-morrow.

Escape of Prisoners from the Canfield, Ohio, Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., January 21, 1872.

Silvester Morton, a horse thief, and Ed. Mountain and Cary Wallace, burglars, broke jail at Canfield, last night and escaped.

NEBRASKA.

Still Another Legislative Muddle.

OMAHA, January 20.—In the Nebraska Legislature the Senate to-day passed a de ad lock last night over the bill donating 10,000 acres of land to a company for the purpose of developing the salt springs at Lincoln, the vote being six for to six against the bill. After being in session all night a recess was taken for breakfast, and at 9 A. M., after much wrangling, the President declared the Senate adjourned to December 31st, 1872. Six senators left the chamber in disgust before the vote announced the adjournment illegal and ordered the arrest of the seceding members. They were put under arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but afterwards released and have departed to their homes. The six remaining Senators are still in the room and expect the arrival of a fourth member, who has been absent, when they will have a quorum.

The House met at eleven A. M. A motion was made to adjourn to December 31, which was amended to adjourn to Monday next and carried.

At the same time there arrived a message from Governor James proroguing the House. Before it could be read, however, the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

The belief that the people is being circulated: "The bubble of corruption busted. The Senate adjourned. The House prorogued. Thomas, Cropsey, Abbott, Sheldon, Mead and Hesall have been under arrest. The people of Lincoln and Nebraska City hold indignation meetings to-night. Will Omaha join?" [Signed] "Many citizens of Lincoln."

PIPE FOUNDRY DESTROYED.

Long & Co.'s Pipe Works in Louisville Burned Yesterday—Loss $175,000—Insurance $10,000.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—At four o'clock this morning the pipe foundry of Dennis, Long & Co., on Fulton street, near Preston, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $175,000; insurance only $10,000, as follows: Building, Springfield Fire and Marine, Massachusetts, $2,000; North British Mercantile, $4,000; Home, New York, $2,000; on machinery, Springfield Fire and Marine, $5,000; North British Mercantile, $1,000; Home, New York, $000; this was one of the most extensive pipe foundries in the United States. It had a capacity of 2,700 tons of metal annually. The main building was 80 by 210 feet, with wings, the main building nearly 150 by 210 feet, all covered with a slated roof. The foundry was being run to its utmost capacity, having extensive contracts for pipe for the Government and for the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, Rock Island, Indianapolis, Evansville, Sedalia, etc. Nearly all the costly machinery was destroyed. The fire broke out in a locality where there was great difficulty in getting water. There being no cistern convenient, the engine had to be run to the river, and hose had to be spliced in order to reach the burning building. Considerable wind was blowing, and sparks and burning brands were carried towards a lumber yard, and a number of frame buildings near it. A heavy rain and that portion of the city was in great danger for a while, but the firemen succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames and saving some machinery in the rear portion of the foundry. The building of the latter was supposed to be entirely fire-proof, hence the small amount of insurance. On the 2d June Mr. Long lost $80,000 by the burning of his machine works on Ninth street. He also lost $42,000 by the Stonewall disaster. His partner is his son-in-law Samuel A. Miller. The losses of both men by fire the past eight years will foot up nearly half a million. The firm are the leading proprietors of the pipe foundry in Columbus, O., and of the New Albany and Louisville pipe foundry on Ninth street, in which their contracts will be fulfilled, causing no delay. The work of clearing away the debris preparatory to rebuilding will be commenced early in the morning. The fire was discovered by persons outside, the workmen in the building being fast asleep.

MEXICO.

Continued Success of the Revolutionists.

MATAMORAS, January 20.—Revolutionists under Quiroga attacked Cortinas' forces at Camargo yesterday. The fighting still continues. The Custom House here refuses to allow anything to pass into the country. The diligence and mail from the interior are discontinued in anticipation of the fall of Camargo. The rebels claim that Generals Martinez and Morango are besieging the city of San Luis Potosi, and hold a portion of that State. Generals Guerrera and Garcia de La Cadera are besieging the city of Zacatecas, and hold nearly all that State. General Bensego holds Durango and sent one thousand men to occupy Chihuahua, and the States of Coahuila and Nueva Leon are in his hands. General Treviuo invades the State of Tamaulipas to capture all the towns on the frontier.

It is evident that this city will soon be surrounded by revolutionists, if not taken.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 20.—In the Senate a bill was passed authorizing the School Boards to make such rules as they may think proper to secure the vaccination of pupils attending the public schools. Also, a bill authorizing a vote of the second class, with a population less than ten thousand to levy an additional tax for sanitary purposes.

Bills were introduced to secure to mining associations the right to condemn property for railroads to and from the mines. Also, a supplement to the act providing for assignments in regard to the time of the notice of assignment to be given to creditors.

COLUMBUS, January 21.—In the House a bill was passed allowing prosecuting attorneys to remain with the grand jury during their sittings. Bills were introduced to allow in proceedings in condemnation of property by corporations the challenge of jurors as in other cases, and to empower Probate Judges to give to take property at the price fixed by the jury. the Probate Court is required to collect costs and expense, including attorney fees, by execution as at law, to include fees of witnesses in criminal and civil cases before the Common Pleas Court from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half; to repeal that section of the act relative to ditches which gives to County Auditors authority to let contracts for the construction of ditches; to provide for the election of a Board of Trustees and Visitors, consisting of the Alumni of University or College; to enable township trustees to make larger levies for township purposes; to amend the act regulating life insurance companies so as to compel foreign companies to forego their right to remove cases to United States Courts. A resolution was adopted donating to the Chicago Law Institute copies of Ohio reports, statutes, &c. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the distribution of copies of geological reports among American, English, German and French magazines and papers devoted to mining and science.

The Chicago police raided on four gambling dens Saturday night, arresting thirty-eight of the gamblers, all of whom were bailed in $300 each.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

Regulation of Claims for Damages.

Serious Trouble Expected in New Orleans.

More Patent Devices for Steamboats.

APPORTIONMENT BILL NOW READY.

The Debate on the Civil Service Reform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1872.

Claims for Damage on Merchandise.

In regard to claims for merchandise entered for immediate transportation to interior ports, Secretary Boutwell writes to Collector Fox, of St. Louis, as follows: "The Department is of opinion that where merchandise is entered for transportation without appraisement, the port of destination should be placed on the same footing as far as an allowance of damage is concerned as the port of original entry, and that the ten days specified in the act of 1799 should commence on the date of arrival at the port of destination. So much of Article 290, revised regulations, part 4, as requires that damage on a voyage of importation shall be ascertained at the port where the vessel originally enters, is suspended in cases of this character, and the voyage of importation will be regarded as ending on the arrival of the merchandise at its destination."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1872.

The Massachusetts Fishery Delegation

Will leave here to-morrow for home. Yesterday they had interviews with the Secretary of State and the Treasury, and from all quarters they have been given assurances that the fisheries will not suffer through any legislation under the Washington treaty. Several New England members have assured the delegation that the interests of the latter will be protected either by duty or by bounty.

Woman Suffrage Losing Ground.

It seems to be conceded that the female suffragists occasioned irreparable damage to their cause by their proceedings last week before the Judiciary Committee. Those most actively engaged in canvassing Congress in behalf of a declaratory law are now compelled to admit that the movement has not so much strength as was anticipated, and that the House especially is not so liberally disposed as it was last session.

The Proposed Labor Commission.

The Committee on Education and Labor are now considering the proposition to have a education bill, and the report will be submitted some time this week. It will meet with limited Democratic opposition. Representative McIntyre, of Georgia, has prepared a substitute, which he will offer when the bill comes up in the House, and which requires the Secretary of the Treasury at the end of each year, to distribute among the States, according to population, proceeds of tax sales of public lands, the same to be applied to educational purposes.

Southern Forts to be Strengthened.

The War Department has decided to strengthen Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, and the forts in Charleston harbor. The walls of Pulaski will be surrounded with earth, and the latter will be the principal material used in restoring the fortifications.

The President and the Indians.

At the meeting of the Indian delegation with the President yesterday, two of his most important declarations were in regard to railroad lands and Territorial government. Regarding the former he expressed the opinion that grants made to roads passing through Indian Territory cannot pass into the hands of these corporations till the Indian titles are quieted, and in doing this the President announced it as his purpose to see that all the rights and interests of the Indians are protected. Regarding the form of Territorial government the President assured the delegation that while the administration favored such change, it would urge nothing unacceptable to the Indians themselves.

The Steamboat Patent Barnacles.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors have adopted the recording gauge presented by Wilson, of Ohio, and the fire extinguisher sent from Boston, but the latter will not be one of the most practical way of breaking down the combinations made by some of the owners of patent devices is to authorize the use of all such as are found to answer the desired ends, and thus open the matter as far as possible to the competition of all inventors.

Serious Trouble Anticipated in New Orleans.

Dispatches have been received here to-day from New Orleans, which excite grave apprehension as to the result of the impending legal proceedings which have been instituted by the Carter faction. Carter has been authorized by the Legislature over which he presides to take such measures as his discretion might suggest to protect the rights of both the Legislature and citizens. Under this authority, Carter yesterday issued a proclamation advising citizens to close their places of business and to come to his assistance in such numbers as will assure the safety of the city. It was said the police and militia who had been stationed to watch the proceedings of the Legislature by Governor Warmouth to disperse under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. All citizens responding to the proclamation will be furnished with arms by Carter, under orders of the Legislature. Private advices to-night to prominent parties here intimate that bloodshed cannot be avoided if Carter's proclamation is carried out.

Report on the Transactions of the Syndicate.

Mr. Dawes expects to present a report tomorrow from the Ways and Means Committee on the result of the investigation, ordered by the House, into the transactions between Secretary Boutwell and the Syndicate. The evidence given by the Secretary before the committee will be submitted with the report.

The Apportionment Bill.

A meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee was called yesterday, to consider the apportionment bill. It will probably be reported substantialy as it passed the House, though those members of the committee who do not desire action stay away from the meetings, and those whose States lose under the bill are attempting to secure delay by tedious quibbling and discussion.

The Debate on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Edwards expects to have the floor tomorrow to speak in favor of Civil Service reform, and the chances are that a lively debate will follow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1872.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION.

Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws, called on the President to-day. The Cherokees were represented by W. P. Ross, C. N. Van, W. P. Adair; Creeks by Chief Samuel Chocote, Pleasant Porter, John Moore, Sanford Perryman; Choctaws by Governor Pickelyn. They informed the President that they were opposed to the Congressional legislation which proposed to give them a territorial government; that were satisfied with such institutions as they now had in the Indian country. They desired to be let alone, to work out their own destiny. The Indians have confidence in the President, and were satisfied with his policy. They incidentally stated the progress they had made, referring to their industrial and educational training, good order and which prevailed among the several nations. The President received them kindly. He said as far as he was concerned a Territorial Government shall not be forced upon the Cherokee country, unless they want one. He expressed his gratification at their social progress and prosperity. The delegation retired much pleased with the interview.

REVENUE.

The revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date foot up $72,767,805.

TERRITORIAL OFFICES.

The Territorial delegates waited upon the President to-day and made a request that hereafter the selections for Territorial offices be made from citizens of the Territories. Mr. Cleggett stated that at present three-fourths of such officers were from without the Territories. The President said he had long been of the opinion that most if not all the officers of the Territories should have been chosen from the citizens; that he had suggested to the Civil Service Commission the incorporation of a provision in their regulations requiring appointments, excepting judges and Indian superintendents and agents, to be so made.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT URGE THE PURCHASE OF SAN DOMINGO.

It was said recently at the executive mansion that the President does not intend again to urge the purchase of San Domingo.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

In the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, Saturday, the Commissioners announced opinions in forty-one American and six Mexican claims, all of which they rejected for various reasons. The following important notice was announced: That the Commissioners now give notice that all claims by the United States versus Mexico, and all claims by the latter Government versus the former, not disposed of before that date, will on the first day of April next be entered and heard, whereupon the Government will proceed immediately to dispose of them in obedience to the requirements of the Convention.

READY TO VINDICATE THEMSELVES.

The officers on duty at the Executive Mansion stand ready with a mass of verbal and documentary evidence, which will be presented to the Custom House Investigating Committee upon its return to Washington, and which, it is said, will completely and unanswerably refute any testimony or reports detrimental to their character.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The amount to be funded States for expenses in raising volunteers from 1861 to 1872 is thirty-nine millions. The balance claimed on suspended accounts is five millions.

The Steamboat Bill and Its Prospects—The Patent Parasites—Arguments Before the Committee on Commerce—Extinguishment of Fire by Steam—Views of a Distinguished Naval Engineer.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1872.

On the 9th inst., the House Committee on Commerce took up the general steamboat law for consideration, it being one of the first, as well as one of the most important bills now on file. It is the bill prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Boatmen's National Convention, held in Louisville last November, and was introduced by Mr. Negley December 18th. The committee sat on the 9th with closed doors, talked on the nature of the proposed law, and fixed upon the following Tuesday, January 16th, to hear the views of various parties here representing the steamboat interest throughout the United States.

The same committee appointed by the Louisville Convention, met here again on the meeting of Congress after the holidays, and have had daily sittings at the Ebbett House in this city every since, reconstructing and amending their original work, which will take a new form and come again before the world revised and improved; and it is said greatly abbreviated. This last, if done with judgment, will recommend it vastly. The original bill has seventy-two pages, covering paper enough for a civil code, and making an amount of reading so formidable in appearance that few will understand it well enough if who are not compelled by strong personal interest. Congressmen, not living upon navigable waters, will be very apt to take it at second hand.

When Tuesday, the 16th, came round, the Commerce Committee assembled again in their grand southeast chamber, looking out upon the unfinished dome, which also illuminates that side of the south wing of the Capitol. A full attendance was there—committee and steamboat men—the latter being provided with extra chairs, and were sufficiently numerous to occupy the vacant area of the spacious room. Besides these, there were personally present representing the Ebbett House and Clark's steam gauges, who may all be classed as steamboat men, being mixed with them, and determined to be fastened upon them. Two Belcher, father and son, were present. The latter, being in a hurry to go home to New York, was permitted to set forth the merits of his gauge, which he did with an earnestness and energy that had a deep interest in the subject. When he closed, the elder took up the parable, and was equally eloquent in his praises of it. To prove that steamboat should go to sea, round bay, like ocean ships without two or three of Edson's recording gauges (price $90 each), fastened to its boilers, is like going to sea in a ship that will blow they would be safe, without them in peril.

When these disinterested gentlemen concluded their plea for their gauge invented for the benefit of steamboat men, and for the good of steam sail, of New York, was called upon for his opinion on the value of the Edson gauge which he gave unhesitatingly. He said that the object of the law requiring steamboats to use gauges was to protect life. The Edson gauge was in no way superior to the old one which had been in use for years, but the registering machinery attached which recorded the steam pressure. This was required to be set up in the cabin where it served to alarm passengers and crew, and lull them to a fancied safety. It thus became an intolerable nuisance, which it was necessary to remove into the hold, or some place where it would not alarm passengers by the sight of it. Then was added the cost of a thing so gimcreasy and useless. It was true the Messrs. Edsons claimed that they had invested a large sum in the manufacture of their patent, but he could not see how this justified any claim upon the steamboat owners. He had been associated with one of the losses of an adventure in which they had not participated either by advice or assumption. These statements in answer to questions by Messrs. Negley, Conger, Shallabarger and other members of the committee, consumed the whole time of the session until the House met at twelve, so that the subject was postponed to Thursday, 18th, to-day.

When the committee met this morning, Messrs. Jackson, Wilson, members of the House from Ohio, were present, and addressed a hearing touching the interests of the iron and steel manufacturers in Ironton and Portsmouth, in that State, whose products they thought should be excluded, but the bill as it now stands, from being used in the manufacture of steamboat boilers. They said that the 37th section of this bill shut out certain grades of iron and steel, not having marks as therein specified. They thought the rule laid down not a good one, but that all manufacturers should be required to mark their iron and steel judged according to their value as ascertained by Government inspectors. The Burgess process was that used in the district they referred to, in the manufacture of steel, and from the representations they had had they were induced to believe the article so produced was a good one. It was only fair that all such should have a fair test and be rated according to its actual strength and usefulness. The merits of the Bessemer and other processes in steel manufacture were touched upon in the course of the remarks of these gentlemen, after which they withdrew.

At the instance of some of the steamboat men, Mr. D. F. Isherwood, one of the Chief Engineers of the United States Navy, was called before the Committee and questioned on the various points relating to the management of steam vessels. On the subject of extinguishing fire by steam he differed materially from the commonly entertained opinions, expressing doubts as to its efficiency in all accidents. Steam, he said, forced through a pipe, or hose into a room or passage on fire, would rise according to the tendency of its nature, and would carry all the flames in the direction of raising, or by forcing out the atmospheric air through apertures destroy combustion by removing the oxygen indispensable to its existence.

With regard to the various devices intended to gauge the water, or steam in boilers, he was very doubtful about their utility, trusting more to the care and watchfulness of competent engineers than to all those patent contrivances. He considered it always safest, when they were presented for examination, to let the doubt as to their being an improvement upon present methods go in a decision against them. Such has always been his course, and the result of it had never given him cause for regret.

He stated many interesting facts as the results of his own tests of the strength of boiler iron, by both the tensile and hydrostatic experiments. The first process upon boilers, he said, it was usual to make thirty-three per cent. greater than the working pressure, and that in making this test, when the pressure is put on, it should remain fifteen minutes to be sure that for that iron gradually stretches when under extreme pressure, and that when tried and immediately taken off it might be pronounced adequate; but if the iron was confined for a few minutes, it would possibly fracture or burst; that iron was not tougher or stronger when tried hot, but when cold; that the strength or toughness of iron depends entirely on the skill and thoroughness of its manufacture—the elimination from it of deteriorating matter; that iron, if purified and elaborately wrought, was nothing but iron, as gold was gold. The same everywhere. English or American, it mattered not; the difference existed entirely in the manufacture and its management. Iron cast in plates or boiler sheets were of little consequence and not to be relied upon; that he had taken pieces from each corner of the same boiler sheet and one from the center, and on subjecting them to careful tests, found that they differed materially in strength and quality. He offered to demonstrate this singular fact to members if they would go to the Navy Yard and witness repetitions of his experimental tests.

He said there was a great reduction of strength in bo

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1872.

It has been widely stated that Horace Greeley had peremptorily refused to sign the call for the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of next June. This appears to have been a mistake; at least he has written to have his name appended to the call. He says he stayed away from the last meeting of the committee in order to preserve his independence.

M. Thiers' withdrawal of his resignation as President of the French Republic has probably averted a crisis of the gravest character, if indeed it has not prevented another revolution. The rejection by the Assembly of the scheme of M. Pouyer Quertier for raising revenue by the imposition of a protective tariff on raw materials, was the cause of his resignation. Whether the Assembly will reconsider its action on this measure now that M. Thiers has consented to remain in office, is yet to be seen. It is not improbable that some compromise or understanding of this character between the parties was tacitly had. A report of the resignation, and of the excitement which followed it, will be found among our cable telegrams.

The Legislature of Missouri has not helped the credit of that State by its action directing the payment of the State bonds maturing this year in currency instead of coin as provided for. A resolution to that effect was passed in the Senate some three weeks ago, and the other day the House concurred in it, contrary to the opinion of the disbursing officers, who, considering its defeat certain, had in the meantime paid the bonds in gold. The amount so paid was about four hundred thousand dollars, making a difference of some thirty-six thousand dollars in the finances of the State. The action of the Legislature is severely criticized by a considerable portion of the press of the State, and it is thought the Governor will veto the resolution.

As was to have been expected from the verbal intimation which he gave to his supporters a few days ago, Col. A. K. McClure has formally accepted the Republican Reform nomination for the Fourth Senatorial District, to fill the existing vacancy. Considerable dissatisfaction is said to be felt concerning the manner in which the proceedings of the regular nominating Convention were conducted, and some of the Republican papers of Philadelphia are outspoken in their condemnation of the means employed to secure the nomination. It is understood that there will be no Democratic candidate in the field, so that, however the contest eventuates, the election of a Republican successor to Mr. Connell is certain.

A New York free trade journal calls upon Congress to adopt measures for the reduction of taxation without further hesitation or delay, and says that at least fifty millions of dollars can be deducted from the burdens of the people without in any wise interfering with the revenues needed for government. This is probably true, and we suggest that it would be an admirable plan to put tea and coffee, articles of consumption in every household in the country, on the free list by way of a beginning. The duty collected from those articles amounts to some thirty millions of dollars a year, or pretty nearly two-thirds of the reduction called for. The free traders and revenue reformers profess to be extremely desirous of cheapening the cost of commodities to the working classes. Here is an excellent chance to do so without striking down those industries from which so large a number of workingmen derive employment and subsistence. That journal should apotheosis are James Fisk, Jr., and—when he dies—William M. Tweed.

While Mexico, Venezuela and a number of other Southern Republics are noted for their disturbed and anarchical condition, it is pleasant to observe that the little Republic of Ecuador is steadily and palpably advancing in political, social, intellectual and moral life. The encouraging progress made by this State may be inferred from the fact that while in 1860 its public revenues hardly reached $1,500,000, in 1870 they had advanced to more than $1,900,000, or an increase in one year of over fifty per cent. Last year the Government abolished the oppressive discriminating head tax imposed on the Indians under Spanish rule and retained under the Republic until that date. The arbitrary exaction of forced loans from the capitalists and business men of the country was also at the same time prohibited. A liberal system of internal improvements is also being vigorously prosecuted, while, in addition to the prompt discharge of all current expenses and claims, a considerable sum is being annually contributed to a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt incurred by the former administration. An agent of the government is now in the United States, engaged in the purchase of tools and machinery for the purpose of carrying out a variety of projected public improvements, and he is also authorized to employ a number of competent American civil engineers for the service of the Republic. President Moreno is said to be perhaps the ripest scholar and best read statesman ever called to the chief magistracy of any government in Spanish America.

A case which possesses considerable interest for the publishers of newspapers generally was tried last week in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The publisher of the Mount Vernon *Banner* was charged with violating the Postoffice regulations in mailing imprepaid newspapers to persons not *bona fide* subscribers. It appears that during the political campaign of last year the editor of that paper, who is also its publisher, was waited upon by certain parties who furnished him with a list of some three hundred persons residing within the county, to whom the paper was to be sent during the campaign at the expense of those who furnished the list. Quite a number of these papers, which were mailed without the payment of postage, were refused by the persons to whom they were addressed, upon the ground that they had neither subscribed for the journal themselves, nor authorized any person to do so for them. The Court held that while the terms "*bona fide* and regular subscribers," employed by the newspaper act of 1863, were not to be construed so strictly as only to embrace persons who by their own hand make subscriptions, the sending of newspapers without prepayment of postage to persons who had not in some way ratified an agreement with the publishers, was nevertheless a violation of its provisions, and that the only way of keeping within the law in such cases was to prepay the postage until the party to whom the paper was sent had explicitly signified his willingness to occupy the position of, and be considered as, a regular and *bona fide* subscriber. The defendant was fined fifty dollars and costs of prosecution. Under this decision it would seem that the custom which prevails among some publishers of sending out, without prepayment of postage, specimen copies of their papers in the hope of inducing subscription, is extremely hazardous, if not openly illegal; since it is by no means certain that even a subsequent entlorsement would be held to relate back to the time of sending the first unauthorized copy.

KAPP'S APOSTACY.

It was a wise philosopher who said that no man should be pronounced happy before his death. Friedrich Kapp, who was a vehement Republican while he lived in New York and wrote several books to assert for his German countrymen their due share of credit in the establishment of American independence, now thinks that about the worst step a German can take is to emigrate to America. In fact, he has renounced his American citizenship, and has taken office in Berlin. We may probably next expect to hear that he has applied to Parliament to change the names of his sons who were called after distinguished American statesmen. Kapp's change of opinions is noticeable, and does not increase the respect in which he was held by the mass of his compatriots. He is not a young man, and his writings prove that, many years ago, he was familiar with everything that could be said against Republicanism in general and against American Republicanism in particular. He is not an idealist, driven back into views which he had outgrown or renounced, by disgust with deformities of which he had not suspected the existence. Manifestly enough his recent gibes about Irish ascendancy, Tammany frauds and the selling of arms to the French, are not to be understood as reasons for disliking American Republicanism. They are thrown out as excuses for an apostacy which took place on other grounds.

The simple truth is that Kapp has become a vehement propagandist or missionary of monarchical principles, and he uses his American experience as an inexhaustible source of arguments and illustrations wherewith to justify his new ideas. To help in strengthening the German, or rather the Prussian Empire, and in recommending it to the Germans, is the task assigned to or assumed by him, while to arrest the German emigration to the United States is an incidental part of his task. This was the great object of his recently published brochure on Frederick the Great, in which he easily removes from the great King's memory the reproach of having been the especial friend of the American rebels of 1776. A more useless piece of work has seldom been performed by a rational man. It is interesting to notice with what contempt Kapp's anti-American missionary labors are regarded by most intelligent Germans in this country. His mere change of opinion no one has any right to blame, but it is not easy to make allowance for the new born zeal with which he proclaims the change and gives reasons for it, of which he ought to have felt the force before it became his interest to publish them.

The Chicago *Times*, seeking to make a point in local politics, and at the same time, keep up its damaging defense of Gov. Palmer's spite against Sheridan, commits itself in the following reckless way. It says:

"The administration of John M. Palmer among the turbulent Ku-Klux element in this State of Kentucky, some years ago, might be studied with profit by the banner Ku-Klux in Chicago."

Which is dreadful. Often as the *Times* forgets itself, it seldom makes so fatuous a slip as this. Of course there is no objection to its calling the hated German element in its own city Ku-Klux; but to speak thus of its Democratic friends in Kentucky is a refinement of cruelty of which we did not deem it capable. Besides it has repeatedly declared there were no Ku-Klux in Kentucky or any other of the late rebel or semi-rebel States, and that those infernal organizations were but figments of the Radical Republican brain or phantasmagoria evolved from the inner consciousness of reprobated negroes. What *will* the Louisville and Richmond papers say?

About a year ago the house occupied by Jefferson Davis during his residence in Richmond as President of the rebel Confederacy was devoted to the purposes of a colored school. A new and handsome building, to be used as a colored normal school, has now been erected directly opposite it. The funds for the erection of the building, which cost some twenty-five thousand dollars, were derived principally from the Freedmen's Bureau; and the current expenses of the school, which is free to pupils, are drawn by its directors from charitable sources—the Peabody fund furnishing considerable assistance. The course of study embraces, in addition to the common school branches, vocal music and philosophical lectures throughout the course, linear drawing, map drawing, object teaching, physiology, civil government, physical geography, botany, natural philosophy, and algebra, with lectures upon the history and philosophy of education. When Mr. Davis next visits Richmond he could do well to take a stroll in the direction of these institutions, and ponder over the vast significance of their commentary upon his own folly and wickedness.

According to the Chicago papers numerous harpers in law and whiskey are already actively engaged in Illinois in inventing expedients for evading the provisions of the new license law of that State. An enterprising printing firm is said to be driving a brisk trade in the publication and sale of a blank permit, by which the wife authorizes the husband to drink liquor as often as he chooses, herself relinquishing all the claims arising therefrom under the provisions of the act. It is reported that large numbers of these permits have been sold to married topers who expect, when the time comes, to coax or compel their wives into signing them.

An interesting question respecting unstamped notes was decided in the United States District Court of Massachusetts a few days ago. Section 163, of the existing internal revenue law, provides that no instrument, etc., without being stamped, etc., shall be recorded or used in evidence. In this case an unstamped note was offered in evidence, and objected to under the above section. The courts of several of the States have evaded the direct question by deciding that Congress could not make laws to govern the admission of evidence in State courts. Notwithstanding the positive language of the section, Judge Lowell decided that intent to defraud the revenue by omitting the stamp must be proved.

The question of the proper boundary line between the States of Virginia and Maryland has never yet been settled to the satisfaction of the Old Dominion, which some time ago sent a Commissioner to England to obtain evidence in relation to the matter by overhauling the colonial maps and patents on file in the State Paper Office of Great Britain. The Commissioner returned to Richmond last week, and the results of his investigation were immediately laid before the Senate in secret session. The evidence is reported to be of great importance to Virginia, whose right to the whole of the Potomac river it is said to establish beyond peradventure.

A very good test of the vision through smoked glass, requiring eyesight of but little more than average penetration to see it with out a magnifier, is now presented in the shape of a large pear-shaped spot on that side of the sun that is turned toward us. It is about 40,000 miles in diameter, which is equivalent to three-quarters of a minute of arc; equal to the angle subtended by 1¾ inches at the distance of one mile from the eye. The spot is a little to the left, and about the same distance below the apparent center of the solar disc.

The sequel to the atrocious murders perpetrated in Clark county, Indiana, last summer, has been furnished. It will be remembered that several negroes, accused of the murder, were hung by an excited mob. It now appears that the very man who was the most clamorous for lynching the negroes, and the most active in the work of hanging them, is himself the person who committed the horrible crime of which they were accused. So much for mob law.

The Philadelphia North *American* publishes a statistical statement of the commerce of that city, from which it appears that the total value of goods imported directly into the customs district of Philadelphia during the year 1871 was $10,564,558, being an increase over 1870 of $4,612,187, or about 35 per cent. The importations by way of New York since May 1, 1870, —$1,258,816—are not included in the above.

The Indianapolis *Journal* having been falsely charged with making war upon the State printer of Indiana for the purpose of obtaining the printing itself, very sensibly proposes to have the office abolished, and to empower the proper officers to obtain the printing by contract with the lowest bidder.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher opposed total abstinence in a lecture at Chicago last week.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a ship now on the sea built in 1568, when the Prince of Orange was fighting Philip II., of Spain, then at the zenith of his power. This Dutch ship, now three hundred and four years old, recently passed the Cape of Good Hope, bound from Batavia for Holland.

A paper on ancient dentistry was recently read before a New York Scientific Association in which it was claimed that gold was used by Romans for filling teeth and for holding artificial teeth, five hundred years before the Christian era. It doesn't do for the braggart present to look the past too closely in the mouth.

Rumors are current that the New York *Sun* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are going to stop publication. They can't raise an idea for an editorial since President Grant's father resigned his place as postmaster at Covington.

Just for attempting to hang a boy in Seymour, Ind., a man was fined five dollars and costs. Seymour is the home of the express robber lynchers.

A female compositor, at Des Moines, makes twenty-four dollars a week. She gets through her copy rapidly so as to have the last word.

Fourteen lecturers are getting a living by telling about the Chicago fire. They don't throw any new light on the subject.

New Jersey is the banner State for Presbyterianism. It has 236 churches and 37,828 communicants, or one to every twenty-four inhabitants.

Hartford has furnished eleven bishops to the Protestant Episcopal Church from clergymen who have been rectors in that city, and Boston nine.

Two fellows got into a quarrel in Boscobel, Iowa, the other day, and during the battle one fellow broke a whisky bottle over his opponent's head. This fresh disaster brought the combatants to their senses, and they both sat down and wept copious tears over their mutual loss.

The Mellicott case will shortly come before the Supreme Court of Kansas for argument on a motion for a new trial. Already its expense foots up $5,000 to the county in which it has been tried.

A Connecticut man has contracted at Tecumseh for 50,000 feet of baswood lumber. He says he is going to make mouse-traps; but this don't account for the recent fall in the price of nutmegs.

The Treasury has made $4,075,000 in three years from the issue of its three cent and five cent nickels. This is a splendid text for an uncertain class of political economists. How easily it will enable them to figure out a ready way of liquidating the national debt, and an immediate return to very hard cash.

John G. Saxe describes hotel breakfast steak as an infringement on Goodyear's patent.

The Huggin House, at Racine, Wis., is much resorted to by newly married couples.

Those who use them, annually consume 230,000,000 pounds of tea, 718,000,000 pounds of coffee, and 4,305,000,000 pounds of sugar.

After boring thirteen hundred feet for salt last summer, at Grand Haven, Mich., and unsuccessfully, a subscription has been raised to sink the shaft and speculators' capital still deeper.

The first Turco-European train passed along the Sea of Marmora on Thursday, crossing the old seraglio grounds. The ladies who used to live there didn't stop to watch its harem-scare em progress.

Spencer county, where President Lincoln resided during a portion of his boyhood, is to have a monument erected to the memory of his mother, whose remains are there buried.

Cheyenne brandy is made by mixing a bushel of cayenne pepper with a barrel of alcohol. Perry Davis's Pain Killer is sold as Rocky Mountain Tea.

Lo, the poor Indian, is said to be struggling with the measles in Minnesota. The Mille Sac bands of Chippewas have it mildly, but the Mississippi bands are fearfully pulled down.

The Messoula, Montana, *Pioneer* for December 9th was printed on a half-sheet of wrapping paper. The edition consumed all that was left in town, and the editor announced that the next issue would be printed on gunny bags unless it stopped snowing.

Says the Cleveland *Leader*: "Charming New York! They are betting $100 to $50 on Wall street that Stokes will not be hanged. If the Twelve Disciples had lived in that neighborhood there would have no doubt backed Judas against the field, and given long odds on his winning the game."

The Keokuk, Iowa, *Constitution* thinks the idea that self-destruction can be compassed there by taking poison, is exploded, as no less than three attempts have recently resulted in complete failure.

The following named States have their former Lieutenant Governors acting in the capacity of Chief Executive; Arkansas, O. A. Hadley, vice Powell Clayton, elected United States Senator; Georgia, Ben. F. Conly, vice R. B. Bullock, resigned; Mississippi, R. C. Powers, vice J. A. Alcorn, elected United States Senator.

There are twenty-five thousand Postmasters in the country who, their salaries being under $200, the civil service regulations will not touch. There are, however, five thousand one hundred and nine who receive more than $200, who will, when vacancies occur, have to stand a competent examination to gain the appointment which has hitherto come from the "member."

In the published programme for services for Christmas eve and Christmas day in the Episcopal church in New York, known as the Church of the Holy Sacrament, provision was made for "confessions every evening after evensong."

The Baptist *Union* objects to the custom of baptizing persons backward, which was adopted for the purpose of making the rite conform to the mode of burial.

A gentleman in the east has sent a fifty dollar note to the wife of every Presbyterian missionary west of the Mississippi, whose address he could obtain. This was a very thoughtful and acceptable New Year's offering.

A writer in the New York *Tribune*, who seems to have had an inside view of Mormonism, declares that the danger which most threatens the marriage system among the saints is that which arises from the intense hatred of the system which exists deep down in the heart of every son or daughter born of polygamous union.

STATE POLITICS.

George A. Smith, Esq., has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic committee of Fulton county. The Bedford county committee nominated Mr. Reynolds, the *Gazette* says, on an understanding that Bedford county was to have the member for the first two terms.

The Scranton *Republican* is not pleased with the bill introduced by Senator Buckalew a few days ago, to amend the appropriation bill, by giving to Luzerne county an additional representative, taking one from that district having the smallest fraction above the quota of representation. The *Republican* is of opinion that there is an Ethiopian somewhere concealed in this particular pile of wood. Mr. Buckalew, it says, has an idea that Luzerne county is permanently secured to the Democratic party, and as the apportionment of last year did not appear to work right at the last election, Mr. Buckalew proposes to remedy it by the bill above referred to. The people of Luzerne county have not asked for this change, nor do they want it. What they do want, if the apportionment is to be changed, is to be cut loose from Pike and Monroe counties, and made an independent Senatorial district. The *Republican* says the district having the smallest junction represented is that composed of Beaver, Washington and Butler counties. This is a Republican district, and Buckalew's bill would simply increase the Democratic strength in the House by one vote. It is a party trick and deserves to fail.

The *State Journal* says: Hon. U. Mercur, now representing the Bradford district in Congress, is favorably referred to by Republican journals in the North as a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for Supreme Judge. He is a jurist of very high attainments and considerable experience on the bench, besides being a man of unimpeachable character. Without a doubt he would make a strong candidate.

The Erie *Dispatch* states that Congressman Scofield will not be a candidate for renomination.

The Crawford county Republican Committee will meet at the Courthouse in Meadville on Tuesday, February 6th, to nominate delegates to the State Convention. The Blair county committee meets in Hollidaysburg next Wednesday for a similar purpose, and for the election of Senatorial conferees.

Great activity exists in the business of pork-packing throughout the West. The returns from one hundred and fifty-seven points thus far make a total of 3,432,201 hogs, and the estimate for the season is 4,380,000. The whole number packed last season was 3,590,817. The Chicago packers have thus far cut and hung up 899,867 hogs against 649,036 for the corresponding period last season.

The Republicans of London choose a novel method of expressing their faith in the glorious principles of freedom. They broke into a meeting of loyalists in London, deposed the chairman, drove out the craven worshippers of monarchy and smashed the furniture. Which was a very forcible way of giving evidence of the faith that is in them.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Updyke, at Unadilla, N. Y., only two days after her wedding, ran up stairs rapidly, a compressed blood vessel broke, and she fell dead on the last step. This was a result of tight lacing.

Mayor Cameron, of Windsor, Ont., after being re-elected, has handed in his resignation, thus anticipating similar action on the part of President Thiers.

Paul C. Huston and Esther Huston celebrated their golden wedding at Cincinnati recently. Their parents lived together for more than fifty years.

David Sillings, a veteran of 1812, and now ninety-eight years of age, draw his first pension at New Albany, Ind., last week. And yet republics have been called ungrateful.

Susan B. Anthony calls a decision by Judge McKee, of California, in which it was held that a woman was not a "person," as "damnable a decision as that of Dred Scott notoriety."

The mania for resignation has traveled to the extreme Northwest. Miss Alice Webber, of St. Paul, after being nominated Engrossing Clerk of the Minnesota Senate, threw up the official sponge because she understood that some votes had been given for her grudgingly. Whereupon the Senate re-elected her by a vote of 50 to 0.

Mr. Stahl, a young native of Lancaster, Pa., has been known to eat seventeen dry pretzels without stopping, and without taking a drink of water, lager, or any other liquid. He ought to die of an attack of salivary glanders.

The Nokoma, Ind., *Republican* thus closes a report of a recent social entertainment: We omitted to state in the proper place, that Judge O'Brien had his boots nicely blacked upon the occasion in question—a phenomenon that we are informed by those who know him best, rarely if ever happens."

One of the witnesses in the Tichborne case, who has been upon the stand twelve days, has changed his opinion about the late Spanish Inquisition. He is said to regard the thumb-screw and the rack as soothing playthings in comparison to the tortures that are now inflicted under the name of cross-examination.

The Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, Mass., preached the annual sermon before the State Legislature, at its recent assembling, from the text, "Thou shalt not steal." This was too personal.

Le Yueck, the chief Chinese manufacturer of cigars in Portland, Oregon, recently imported a wife from his native country, and wedded her with great display.

Rev. T. P. Scruggs, who has been for many years a prominent lawyer in West Tennessee, and a judge in Mississippi years ago, has returned to the ministry of the Methodist Church South.

Robert Toombs was so moved by a call on him for a speech at the inauguration of Governor Smith that he retired from the Georgia capital in contemptuous disgust.

Levy, the ten thousand dollar bugler, will be highly gratified to hear that "Arbuckle, the greatest cornet soloist of the age, was heard by the Peorian public pourin' out his most delicious strains on Friday night last.

An Oregon paper says: "John B. Peak ran off with a Benton county girl and married her, for which he was prosecuted in the Circuit Court at Corvallis last week; but the jury might have known that pretty soon whom he got by the operation, and unanimously voted that they would have done it too."

Sally Tilton, of New Hampshire, N. H., eighty-six years of age, ranks among the smart old ladies. One day recently, she walked about fifteen rods to a neighbor's house, put her spinning wheel together, spun and reeled a skein of yarn, and returned home again, all within an hour and ten minutes.

Mayor Oakey Hall was cheered at the New York Franklin banquet. Among other things he said: "Thank you, gentlemen, for this assurance that you will not discharge an old public functionary like me from office, not because his type or because he has perhaps slept while the 'devil' run away with his copy."

Brinsley Richards's national song, "God bless the Prince of Wales," has fully met the popular requirements of the English people during the recent public anxiety at the illness of the Prince, affording a medium for the expression of the general feeling toward royalty.

Governor Jewell has requested his name to be stricken from the list of Vice Presidents of the society which is laboring to add a theological amendment to the National Constitution. He writes to the Secretary of the society: "I am entirely opposed to the movement and the objects sought to be accomplished by it, believing that it is impracticable and uncalled for."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton evidently takes after her mother. At the recent Suffrage Convention she recalled a family reminiscence as follows: "There was no head in my mother's family. I remember once my little sister swallowed a leaden bullet. My father, being a mild man, hid his face that he might not witness the sufferings of his child. My mother took her daughter by the heels, and shook the missile from her throat. If she had waited for the head of the family to have acted, she would have lost her child."

Of Fisk and his wife, who was older than he, a Boston letter-writer says: "With all his notorious sins against her, there had never been estrangement between them. She excused everything, and he held for hers a sort of idolatrous love. He was kind to her always, and visited her very often. She was his confidant always, and his adviser in many things. She was more like an elder sister than a wife."

Colonel Donan, of the Lexington, (Mo.,) *Democrat*, says: "Scummy-eyed little newspaperial nincompoops, whose whole stock of intellectual sap, injected through a horse-hair syringe into the carcass of a respectable, old-fashioned louse, would scarcely enable him to oil white from nigger blood, are chirruping and chirping with idiotic delight over the term 'Possum' as applied to the only fellow that offers one ghost of a chance to rescue our country from the hands of her destroyers—the only fellow that affords one gleam of hope to American patriots."

The New York *Sun*, in urging the erection of a statue to Horace Greeley, as a companion to that of the illustrious Philadelphia type setter, produces this curious compliment to our earlier and later Franklins: "Franklin was a great man and a great patriot. He rendered memorable services to his country, and to mankind, and his name is one that all Americans are justly proud of. The weak points in his character, such, for instance, as the diplomatic fraud practiced upon the French Government in negotiating peace with England at the close of our revolution, and the sturdy, yet polished lying with which, in his correspondence with the French Minister, Vergennes, he sought to hide it, are all now forgotten, and he is thought of only as the philosopher, the wit, the patriot, the benefactor of humanity. And this is well. Let the foibles and errors of good men be forgotten, and their virtues only be remembered and honored."

An Appeal to Reason.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years, if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simply to conquer its refraining from indulgences and imprudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and consistently and judiciously fortifying the system by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthful and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As an antidote, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice, as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible, as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of fortifying the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very ambitious to force their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby *forewarned* against their "tricks of trade."

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year in almost every climate, and which to the lamented regret of everybody has been such a monster, has received a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can therefore sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proved, he can conscientiously recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which can't or to his philanthropy. *Richmond Times.*

Sold by agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT HONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.

STAR HAMS AND BEEF—DAVIS'S celebrated
STAR HAMS AND DRIED BEEF,
Just out of Smoke, very nice, received and for sale by the trade or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS,
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pleasantly located on Fifth avenue, near the outer limits of the city, reached by Pennsylvania Railroad, and Oak and Street Railway, offers the very best Educational advantages, and an attractive home. Second Session of the year begins FEBRUARY 1st. For particulars address
Rev. JAS. BLACK, D. D., President.

NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Varied and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. F. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

We make the gratifying announcement to our friends that our prices HAVE NOT kept pace with the GREAT AND RAPID ADVANCES that have lately taken place at the Factories.
We are now offering the finest assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.
At as Low and Lower Rates than rule in the Eastern Retail Markets.
Druggets in all widths, by the Yard.
Drugget Squares, Feltings, &c.
Of our own importation, in Greatest Variety and Style.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of
CARPETING,
The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the
FALL SEASON.

Druggets, Carpet Lining, &c.

Henry M'Callum
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No Discovery in medical science during the present century enjoys such a reputation for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—entire Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good Cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowls, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all Poisonous Drugs. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color, by supplying the SECRETION, and restores the natural secretions. Get it and try it.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by
McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Muck Bars, Scrap, Blooms, Billets, Etc.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, late of South Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against said Estate will present them to
ROBERT WILSON, Administrator,
M No. 35 Fourth avenue.

CORNS,
BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS
Removed in a few minutes. All other diseas of the Feet treated successfully.
Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M, and 1 to 5:30 P. M.
DR. PETERSON.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Carpets, Oil Cloths
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets,
VERY CHEAP.

At $1 25 White Bed Quilts, extra large size.
At 25c, 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.
At 12½c, New Styles Plaid Ginghams—an extra bargain.
At 6¼c, Lilac Prints, fast colors.
At 6¼c, Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8 1-3c, Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, Fast Colors.
At 10c, all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 11c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a superior bargain.

Sheeting Muslins, all Widths,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm heretofore operating as Contractors on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, styled W. S. HOBLITZELL & CO., and composed of W. L. HOBLITZELL, GEO. W. HOBLITZELL and BRUCE HOBLITZELL, has been dissolved by the expiration of their contract with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. All debts against said firm, contracted before 31st December, 1871, will be settled by W. L. HOBLITZELL, to whom all claims due said firm will be collected by W. L. HOBLITZELL, BRUCE HOBLITZELL and W. L. HOBLITZELL, as Attorney for GEORGE W. HOBLITZELL.
W. L. HOBLITZELL,
GEORGE W. HOBLITZELL,
BRUCE HOBLITZELL.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS G. KIM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

ON RETIRING FROM THE WHOLESALE Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we cheerfully recommend our stores thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same to our successors, Messrs. HAWORTH & DEWHURST, whom from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cordially recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.

JEHU HAWORTH, JOS. RAY, J. B. DEWHURST.
Haworth & Dewhurst,
(Successors to W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
No. 251 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned having purchased the Stock of William H. Kirkpatrick & Co., will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
HAWORTH & DEWHURST,
No. 251 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—We, the subscribers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the purchase of goods, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the name of the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny, that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872.
JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., to December 31, 1871, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1836.

1. Capital Stock $100,000, with privilege of increasing to.....$500,000 00
2. Assets: Cash in Bank.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

15th Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, CHAMPION, NEW LISBON and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Pittsburgh National Bank.

DAVID MORRIS, H. P. McINTOSH,

C. G. MANDEVILLE, R. W. THOMAS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, free from Taxation, issued under provision of the "Penn Avenue" Act at Par and Accrued Interest.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.

The week closes with a better tone to the market; money more abundant and greater activity in all branches of trade.

—The facial disc of bank officers does not show so large a developement of the elongated type as it did some days back. The serene, childlike and bland type rather predominates. This more genial feeling is reflected in the faces of the mercantile public, who are accommodated without the usual formula of unwilling consent, such as Charles Surface's Hebrew friend taught that heroic art to emit.

The easing up of money has given an impetus to sales of local securities, large sales of which we have chronicled during the week. Brisk sales of city bonds are reported both here and in the eastern market, where they are largely placed in estate and trust funds. The Penn Avenue bonds are especially desirable for these purposes, as they are all registered bonds in large denominations, and holders collect their semi-annual interest by draft on the Treasurer here without the trouble of handling the bonds. To meet, however, the wants of small investments, the Controller has issued bonds in denominations of $100 and $500 of the Water loan. There remains now less than $100,000 of this loan of $2,000,000, as originally authorized by act of Assembly, the whole of which may be expected soon to be absorbed.

The railway share speculation has been quite active for Saturday and business extended pretty much all through the entire list, though of course the leading specialties commanded principal attention. With the advent of easy money the commission brokers are likely to receive larger orders, and, indeed the volume of business reported develops this fact. However, as stringent money had no effect in breaking down prices of stocks during its prevalence, we see no reason to suppose that cheap rates will of themselves increase the bullish fervor, and we cannot but conclude that the stock market has entirely cut aloof from money.

—A bank president wishes us to call the attention of those who deposit notes, &c., for collection at distant points, to the fact that the security of all concerned requires an immediate notification in case of non-payment, and therefore if nothing be heard from them in due course of mail the reasonable presumption is that they are paid. We may remark, in doing this, that the bank which at first hesitated to place a note or a check due at a distance to the credit of a depositor, may safely enter such a credit after this reasonable lapse of time. For the presumption is, if no notice of dishonor is received, and the paper itself is not returned, that it has been paid, and the collecting agent should be held responsible for neglecting to furnish prompt advice.

We have two new banks reported at Oil City, which give five banking institutions to that flourishing capital of oildom.

The Allegheny Trust and Banking Co.—Henry Harley, President; H. Dunham, Cashier: Correspondents, Jay Cooke & Co., New York, and Ira B. McVay here.

The Oil City Trust Co.—H. H. Davis, Cashier; Correspondents, First National Bank, New York, and Masonic Bank here.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
5-20s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109¾	110	110
Gold	109½	109½	109½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 20, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109	109	109¼	109	109¼	109¼
Weld Union Tel	76	76	76	76	76	76
Quicksilver	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Adams Express		91½	92			
Wells Fargo Ex		57	57			
American Express		60¾	60¾			
United States Ex		93	93			
New York Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
N. Y. Central scrip	95	95	95	95	95	95
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Hudson River	130	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	114	114	114	114	114	114
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118	118
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	128	128	128	128	128	128
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & North'n	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Chicago & Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	35	35	35	35	35	35
Toledo & Wabash	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Terre Haute	21	21	21	21	21	21
Terre Haute pref	50	50	50	50	50	50
Canton	50	50	50	50	50	50
Union Pacific	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
	11:30 P.M.					
Tennessee State bonds	66¾					
Do. new	66¾					
South Carolina, July	38					
South Carolina, April	38					
Money	6 per cent.					

—Philadelphia is rejoicing over the increasing prosperity of her commercial interests. Previous to 1861 her exports were annually less than ten million dollars, with the exception of the years 1825 and 1854, when they were respectively $11,000,000 and $10,104,416. The aggregate exports for the latter years ranged from $8,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually, and in 1862 were only $2,365,000. In 1860, the year just before the outbreak of the rebellion, the value of the commodities shipped to foreign countries was $7,542,926. The export statement for 1871 shows that we sent the following amount of exports to British, French, or Portuguese settlements in Africa, north China, the Argentine Republic, the United States of Colombia, the Sandwich Islands, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, the Danish and Swedish West Indies—places to which there were exports in 1860—the trade of Philadelphia with England, Austria, Belgium and other countries has largely increased, the total value of the goods exported in 1871 being $20,688,551. Since the year 1850 no vessels whatever have left Philadelphia for the British, French, Spanish, or Portuguese possessions in Africa.

—A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says that the Union Trust Company of New York has offered to assume the financial agency of South Carolina, the entire debt to be compounded by exchanging all existing bonds of whatever class for new ones at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. The Trust Company guarantees fulfillment of the contract, and advance cash to redeem the bonds now bearing, charging only legal interest therefor, settle the State indebtedness to Kempton, the present agent, and advance cash to pay the duty interest. Governor Scott has assented to this scheme, and Mr. Westervelt, acting for the Trust Company, has returned to New York to perfect arrangements.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	60¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penn'a R. R.	56½
Lehigh Navigation	29¼	Camden and Amboy	127¾
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Old Creek Co. Alley R.	46	Reading	57¾

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY January 22, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table of the two years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. River & R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, January 15	4,290	1,211	01,38
Tuesday, January 16	1,842	254	55
Wednesday, January 17	4,396	283	2,144
Thursday, January 18	2,440	649	649
Friday, January 19	2,612	466	2,196
Saturday, January 20	358		1,000
Total for week	20,410	1,220	6,428
Since January 1	29,454	1,423	21,932
To January 20, 1872	49,864	2,643	28,425
Same time 1871	27,156	2,907	4,515
Same time 1870	42,945	7,117	10,961
Same time 1869	40,770	3,194	12,896
Same time 1868	90,578	952	15,020

BUSINESS.

The oil market at present is just in that condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain, from the fact that producers are wide apart in their views. The activity and improvement that was looked for after the first of the new year has not yet been realized. The good time has evidently been postponed, for how long we have no means of finding out. The receipts of crude continue liberal, with an ample supply in the market. The principal sales of crude for some time past were made at the wells or at leading points in the oil regions. The brokerage business in oil seems to have had its day and has pretty much passed away. Whether it will ever return we cannot say.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, received, barrels	16,820	20,410

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eight years:

From January 1st to January 20, 1872	49,864
Same 1871	27,156
Same time 1870	42,945
Same time 1869	40,770
Same time 1868	90,578
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	45,131
Same time 1865	4,705

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	880	1,220
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9,648	6,468
Total	10,508	7,688

The following are the exports of refined oil by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to date for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,194	3,117	2,207	1,423
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,896	10,960	4,015	28,425
Total	16,090	12,078	7,422	31,063

SATURDAY.

As usual, on Saturday, the crude market was a dull one, buyers shy and not disposed to operate, holders refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote for the various deliveries as follows: Spot 10¾c; January 10¾c; S. O. all year 10¾c; B. O. all year 13¾c.

REFINED.

Buyers absented themselves. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal rates were: Spot 23¾c; January 23¾c; February 22½c; March 23¾c, for oil delivered in New York or Philadelphia.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—The market continues without settlement and without particular change. Following are the

SALES:

2,00 bbls upper road, spot	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. first quarter	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first half	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O. first quarter	4 20
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., first quarter	4 22½
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., first half	4 55
1,500 bbls lower road, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 02½
1,000 bbls lower road	4 05
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., first quarter	4 02½
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., to June 1	4 60
1,000 bbls lower road, B. O., first half	4 65
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 25

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Market quiet at 22¾c; crude 20½c; cases 37½c. Advance in Canada and February 23c; March 25c.

OIL CITY, January 20.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00; 41 gravity Oil City held at $4 25.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market quiet at $3 87½ S O 1st quarter, $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 20.—Market very dull and unchanged at $4 05a4 10.

HOUSEVILLE, January 20.—Market very quiet at $4 00a4 10.

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Market very quiet at 22½c; crude 20½c; January and February 22½c; March 23c; cases 37½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, January 20.—Market very quiet at $4 00 a4 25.

TIONESTA VILLE, January 20.—Market quiet and firm at $3 60.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Refined 23¾a23¾c for contracts, and market steady; crude 13c and market dull.

TIDIOUTE, January 20.—Market unchanged at $3 95.

HOUSEVILLE, January 20.—Market quiet at $4 00 and dull.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 20.—Market dull at $4 00a4 10; sales.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miner	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	91
Thomas Hackett	Macomber, F & Co.	426
Wm Stewart	Macomber & Co.	229
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	296
J W Weller	Vesta Oil Works	74
Thos. King	Eagle Oil Works	382
T P Miller	Macomber & Co.	223
T P Miller	Vesta Oil Works	50
Parker & T	Riverside Oil Works	148
J C Clark	H W C Tweddle	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
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Macomber, F & Co	426	Eagle Oil Works	382
Nonpareil Oil Works	74	Vesta Oil Works	90
Riverside Oil Works	148	H W C Tweddle	74
Total			2,890

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 19, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 421 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 450 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddie, 126 bbls to N Y C and H R R Co, New York.

Total 1,047

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Holdship & Co, 250 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Dry & Co, 50 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 311 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 611

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master, Central yards: Cattle, 375 cars; hogs, 180 cars; sheep, 102 cars; mules, 4 cars; horses, 24 cars. In comparing these with arrivals of last week, we find there has been an increase of 75 cars of cattle, five of sheep, ten of horses and a decrease of three of mules, and 68 of hogs.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light, as is usually the case at the last of the week. During the week just closed, the number of cattle on sale has been large, and, on Tuesday and Wednesday, with favorable advices from the east, the market ruled active at figures from ¼ to ¾c higher than a week ago, but toward the close the market became slower and prices declined a full ¼c. Some of the offerings on sale were cattle of the best grades and sold quick, or rated better prices relatively than more common stock. This week country buyers, and others who generally take the common stock, were not here in strong force, and dealers had to look to eastern buyers. When most of the strictly common were offered sold, some went through on first hands. The market closes with a few lots unsold, which will be held until next week or sent to Allegheny for retail. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds steers, $5 75a5 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25a5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25a5 25; bulls, stags and oxen, 800 to 1,500, $3 00a4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75a4 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs fair. The market since our last report has not changed any, though the feeling still remains not very good, and hogs sell slow. The weather turning soft with every appearance of rain has had an unfavorable effect on the market and prevents a firmness which might otherwise rule. There is still some lots of hogs unsold which will be held over, most of buyers purchasing enough for the week yesterday, and in consequence the demand to-day was light and but few sales were made. Following are the rates ruling for the different kinds: Extra Philadelphia $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 30 to $4 50; rough and com mon $4 00; scalawags $3 to $3 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep for the week ending to-day have been rather heavy. The market ruled moderately active until Friday, when it became slower, and buyers wanted to purchase at lower prices. Dealers say the feeling is not very good, and sheep to-day are quoted at figures ¼c lower than at the beginning of the week, with some in pens unsold. Following are the Market ruling for the different grades and kinds: For extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 75a7 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25a6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25a5 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 50a2 50.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	19,908	$5 15@ 19	19,150		$4 90
20	20,220	4 90@ 14	19,830		5 37
2	2,240	4 50@ 1	1,870		4 25
19	20,660	5 25@ 20	21,660		5 25

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

23	22,160	6 37 15	12,320	4 90
1	1,060	4 87½ 1	1,060	4 50
18	16,960	4 50 18	21,550	6 62

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

19	17,340	4 55 1	1,040	2 00
17	18,940	4 62 55	64,540	8 50
20	22,160	5 80 35	44,420	Texas 5 00

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

4	4,800	6 20 2	2,320	5 15
21	19,550	5 10 21	20,350	5 40
20	20,340	5 75 16	19,060	5 75
1 bull	1,390	3 50 1	1,390	3 50
19	18,980	5 60 15	19,640	6 40
	19,830	5 20 4	4,750	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

17	17,560	4 75 12	12,650	$3 25 off
16	16,960	4 80 12	14,370	5 00
4 bulls	4,970	3 00 3	3,170	$3 25 off
2	1,840	4 00 2	3,840	5 50
2	1,830	4 00 2	1,130	5 00
23	18,320	$5 off 4 00 2	3,190	5 12
19	19,120	4 65 17	15,960	4 85
4	4,080	4 14 4	per head	41 00
14	13,980	4 70 14	1,230	5 25

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

15	17,580	6 00 20	21,760	5 63
2	2,340	4 75 2	2,180	5 56

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	17,470	$4 70 21		4,960	$4 60
2	2,420	4 75 123		30,380	4 55
19	19,130	4 60 206		47,480	4 60
19	19,740	4 60 157		24,830	4 60
20	7,060	4 60 36		12,290	4 55
19	3,560	4 50 256		24,160	4 50
24	12,000	4 50 28		3,200	4 60
23	5,660	4 70 44		7,800	4 65

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

31	7,760	4 67 19	10,000	4 80
2	1,120	5 00 2	3,060	4 45
104	22,000	4 65 54	12,320	4 45
13	3,370	4 60 54	10,360	4 50
18	4,460	4 45	11,500	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

19	4,780	4 50 13	3,700	4 17½
19	19,660	4 55 31	10,640	4 25
45	14,600	4 55 11	3,400	4 25
3	990	4 50 3	2,870	4 00
23	16,220	4 50 22	21,600	4 75
103	25,600	4 50		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

19	7,630	4 40 13	3,560	4 40
3	3,050	4 40 3	18,300	4 50
17	21,540	4 55 112	22,220	4 55
18	6,140	4 60 18	12,040	4 55
6	1,200	5 10 116	26,880	4 50
12	3,000	4 50 18	3,720	4 60
38	13,860	4 50 18	6,180	4 50
104	24,000	4 50 141	32,700	4 50
41	11,490	4 55 63	12,240	4 50
67	25,590	4 55 103	39,000	4 50
84	25,980	4 75 69	27,420	4 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

18	11,050	4 37 72	24,500	4 75
65	11,820	4 45 101	30,820	4 50
12	12,550	4 50 71	17,320	4 50
14	3,840	4 50 72	20,533	4 75
24	22,440	4 60 78	23,330	4 75
	2,420	4 10 51	9,590	4 50
237	45,620	4 60 162	49,040	4 50
110	36,330	4 70		

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

	20,000	4 45 75	1,490	4 75
145	19,980	4 40 4	980	4 40
5	4,200	4 50 10	2,000	4 50
10	11,770	4 60 13	13,560	4 75
2	2,550	4 75 5	1,950	4 25
12	21,810	4 50 4	3,000	4 75
17	17,490	4 60 70	22,200	4 75
67	21,560	4 65 25	25,780	4 60
70	25,530	4 70 56	14,420	4 75
22	12,960	4 75 12	12,160	4 75
24	6,830	4 60 24	7,560	4 50

Sheep.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	15,200	6 30	14,000		6 00
	13,960	6 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

242	23,280	6 20 92	8,730	5 50
187	14,850	6 30	13,780	7 10

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

157	14,620	6 00 105	8,500	6 00
2	2,520	$5 a6 00 2	2,000	5 75
78	13,710	6 50 30	12,420	7 80
81	5,970	6 12		

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

62	6,340	6 80 179	16,170	6 75
20	14,040	6 37½ 1	2,000	6 00
87	21,400	6 75 94	7,900	6 25
191	19,060	6 50 150	12,090	6 00
	on foot	35 00 333	38,760	6 40
145	11,230	6 75 147	12,370	6 40
154	16,120	6 25 170	13,980	7 15
1	6,160	6 50 160	14,000	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

92	8,480	6 75 61	per	5 00
184	13,200	6 12½ 120	15,000	6 25

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

Sheep.

141				$6 40

ROBBERY.—Some time during Friday night, the eating saloon kept by Mr. Harry Pastre, at the stock yards, was broken into by thieves. They effected an entrance through the front window and, after helping themselves to the choicest of wines, whisky, cigars, &c., retired through a back door leaving it open. Mr. P. estimates his loss at about $fifty dollars.

REMOVAL.—The firm of Smith, Watson & Briggs, have taken possession of the new and commodious office recently built for them, and located directly across the street from the office heretofore occupied by them.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—Winter is still in the ascendant, and snow, rain, sleet and storm the order of the day. The streets and sidewalks are in a "slippery" condition, and those who would avoid "ground and lofty tumbling" should use due caution. There is considerable ice running in the rivers, and navigation on the Ohio and Allegheny rivers is virtually closed. The packets on the Monongahela slack water, however, make their usual daily trips. We notice a prospect of a "let up" in the present "cold snap." Following are the arrivals of the articles enumerated, since our last report: Wheat, 147 sacks; corn, 811 sacks; oats, 464 sacks; flour, 425 bbls; apples, 156 bbls; cheese, 147 boxes; butter, 36 packages; bacon, 540 pieces; dressed hogs, 22. The market The market for the week closes steady at generally unchanged prices. All leading articles are held firmly, with little or no disposition to make concessions to purchasers to effect sales. Butter is a shade lower, with sales reported of prime table at 29a30c per lb. Eggs are still in limited supply, and prices are firm at 35a36c for prime fresh. We omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

IRONTON, January 18.—Demand for metal is strong and prices firm. Foundry is quoted at $14a$18, and mill at $12a$14. Shipments by river and by contracts by river are quite large. Receipts by Ironton Railroad for the week are: Pig iron, 655 tons; iron ore, 360; stone coal, 1,058. The mills are in full operation, and orders are coming in freely. Coal is selling at $2 90. Nails are sold fast as made at $4 50 @ 10d; horseshoes, $5 50; bar iron, $3 per keg.

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Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep for the week ending to-day have been rather heavy

THE VERY LATEST.

LOOK OUT FOR BLOODSHED.

The Carterites to Make a Demonstration Against Warmouth's Police To-day—Citizens Warned to Keep Out of the Way.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Carter has issued an address to the people stating that he will on Monday at 11:30 A. M., through the Sergeant-at-Arms, proceed to remove from the halls of the House of Representatives in Mechanics' Institute and the approaches thereto, the metropolitan police and armed men, and place said House, with its organization, as it existed at adjournment, January 4th, intact. He requests the people to close their places of business and keep off the streets in the vicinity. The Warmouthites having ignored Speaker Carter, this programme indicates a contest. The Carterites are said to have two thousand men.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—*The following* dispatch was received in this city to-day by Senator West, from Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—*Hon. J. R. West, Washington:* Yesterday and last night a hand *bill* was distributed throughout the city as follows: "To arms! To arms! To arms!" "To arms! Colored men to the front! Warmouth's slaves at Mechanics' Institute pretended to expel Antoine Adolph, Burch Wilson, Rearson Williams, Hureard Gaddis, John Lott and *other* colored members, from the House of Representatives. Warmouth will next attempt to remove Ingraham and Antoine from the Senate. Rally on Saturday at ten o'clock at the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, and let those who have dared to trample on your rights as freemen and citizens tremble until the marrow of their bones shakes! Let the cry be down with Warmouth and his thieving crew. Rally! Rally! Rally! Liberty or death!"

In this morning's papers, the *Times, National Republican*, and the *Bee*, published in both the French and English languages, appeared the following:

"Whereas, this violent and illegal action of said H. C. Warmouth has so far intimidated and embarrassed the General Assembly that a quorum of the House can not be obtained, and necessary reforms demanded by the people have thus far been defeated and the business of the community obstructed, and the public peace threatened and disturbed, and a republican form of government practically and substantially destroyed; and whereas there is no solution of the difficulties nor aversion of the dangers to the liberties by usurpation and revolutionary violence of said H. C. Warmouth, except in the assertion of the legislative department of the Government through its proper officers of its independence and rights; therefore, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and of the instructions of the House of Representatives, approved by sixteen members of the Senate of said State, I, G. W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, notify all whom it may concern, shall on Monday, 22d, at 11:30 A. M, through sergeants-at-arms of the House over which I preside, proceed to remove from the Hall of the House of Representatives and approaches thereto the Metropolitan police and armed men now acting under the illegal order and direction of H. C. Warmouth, and place said House, with its organization as it existed at the hour of adjournment January 4th last, in its hall in Mechanics Institute. And I hereby notify all members of the House that no violence or indignity will be practiced upon them or any intimidation by sergeants-at-arms or otherwise, to prevent them from regulating the organization of the House of Representatives as provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State and rules of the House. I would also warn all police and other armed men now acting in violation of law by order of H. C. Warmouth, against resisting the execution of the House in the premises, and would notify them that no violence is to be used against them, except in case of said illegal resistance. And citizens are informed that no damage will be done to private property or interference had with the executive office. And they are respectfully requested for the time being to close their places of business, and to keep off the street in the vicinity of Mechanics Institute. As this measure, legal in its character, as a last resort is taken for the preservation of public peace, and the preservation of republican government in the State of Louisiana, the question before our people is no longer the simple one before, but a graver issue is presented by the revolutionary acts of the Governor, and that is, whether they will quietly permit him to subvert the state government and destroy the independence of legislative department thereof by the most violent and revolutionary acts. The premises considered, we earnestly invite citizens, irrespective of race or party, to organize and arm themselves as well as they may be able and report in the neighborhood of 207 Canal street, where they will be provided with arms, ammunition and sworn in as assistant sergeants-at-arms, and thus with law be prepared to protect their rights. I want it to be understood by Warmouth and so representative of the community as will preclude bloodshed and insure abstinence on the part of the Executive from further interference with the General Assembly. All are invited to meet at Rampart street, near Canal street, at ten o'clock Monday morning, when necessary orders will be given.

"Receiving our powers from the people, and desiring to exercise the same in their interest in this hour of peril to their liberties, we invoke their presence and support as the only protection to the State against the crimes and encroachments against a recreant and traitorous Executive. (Signed.) G. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana."

POLITICAL.

Wendell Phillips on the Situation.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on the political situation at Mercantile Library Hall to-night to a very large audience. Further on he says that he regarded civil service reform, as at present contemplated, a *magnificent delusion*, that he did not expect to live to see one iota of it put into practice, that he had no more confidence in that great soldier (meaning Grant) than he had in any other carpet bagger that had gone South, and that he believed the nomination of the Republican party, whoever he may be, will be elected President, he did not touch upon ordinary political affairs, but entered into a philosophical discussion of the relation of wages to wealth, labor to capital, the great and growing power of railroad corporations, cheap money, government of great cities, trades unions, strikes, &c., &c. The lecture was well received and many sentiments expressed heartily applauded.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1872.

NORTHWESTERN CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report favorably on bills for extension of the time for the completion of Portage lake and Lake Superior ship canal, and Green Bay, Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal in Wisconsin. The Committee dependent on the proposed extension of time include several hundred thousand acres of pine barrens, valuable mainly for their timber, in the district of country recently burned over, and the committee are largely influenced in their action by a desire to afford employment to the inhabitants of Peshtigo and other places in the desolated districts in cutting this timber.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will probably move on Monday north-eastward over Tennessee to West Virginia. Clear weather and westerly winds will prevail in the South Atlantic States, partially cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The winds on the upper lakes will generally clear away, falling barometer and threatening weather extend south-eastward to Michigan and Missouri. Rain but not dangerous winds are anticipated to-night for the middle Atlantic coast.

Bank Robbery in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., January 21.—The Trenton Bank was robbed this evening by five burglars who are supposed to have entered the bank from the rear early in the evening. When the watchmen, Bayles and Sween, entered, they were seized, gagged and blindfolded. A lady passing saw Sween seized and gave the alarm, and the burglars escaped before reaching the inside safe. The officers on examining the bank found that a number of boxes had been rifled of United States bonds. Thus far they have discovered twelve boxes opened. The loss may be $100,000. The funds of the bank were not taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrangements are making to give Duke Alexis and party a splendid reception in Louisville, where he is expected to arrive the latter part of this or beginning of next month.

The mother, wife and two daughters of Dr. N. Klumb, residing in the suburbs of Louisville, were poisoned at supper Sunday evening by eating fruit put up in jars, and were lying at the point of death.

Yesterday seven boys attempted to cross Ascushiner river, at New Bedford, Mass., on the ice. The ice broke and two sons of William Wilkinson, aged ten and eleven, and two sons of William Smith, aged ten and thirteen, were drowned. The other boys were rescued.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, at Denver, on Saturday, it was stated that one per cent. of the cost of fencing the growing crops would pay for herding the cattle and protect the crops, and enable the farmers to employ their capital in other ways.

The Duke Alexis and party had a fine buffalo hunt at Kit Carson on Saturday, in which fifty of the animals were slain. Alexis killed five, General Custer three, and General Sheridan two.

The Japanese embassy will leave San Francisco for the East on the 30th or 31st. To-day they go to San Jose and around the Bay of San Francisco by rail. On Tuesday they will witness an important surgical operation and visit the Western Union Telegraph office to observe the operation of the telegraph system of the United States. A grand banquet will be given them Tuesday evening.

For the first time on this continent, the anniversary of the birthday of August Comte, of the positive school of philosophy and celebrated in New York Saturday

THE LEGISLATURE.

Early Adjournment—The Importance of Sending on Bills Promptly.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Senate and House have both agreed to adjourn on the 28th of March, and will undoubtedly adhere to this determination. This leaves only about nine weeks for legislative action. All persons having bills they wish passed will see the necessity, therefore, of sending them on without delay, if they wish the Legislature to consider them. They cannot depend on having them forced through under a suspension of the rules, as the temper of the House is opposed to such hasty legislation, and very properly so. If bills come late there is no certainty that they can be passed, even if they contain nothing objectionable.

Very respectfully, D. N. WHITE.

CITY MATTERS.

CITY MISSIONS.

Second Anniversary Meeting—Report of the Superintendent—Progress of the Work.

Last evening was the occasion of the second anniversary of "City Missions," in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. There was a large audience present, and the exercises were of an interesting character. Joseph McKnight, Esq., presided.

After the usual introductory exercises, conducted by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, the President introduced the City Missionary, Rev. S. G. Farris, who presented a report of the operations of the society for the past year.

The report commenced by saying that during the past week a convention was held in the same church for the purpose of considering the work of Foreign Missions. The present meeting was to consider the home missionary work. The organization for "City Missions" consists of a committee, composed of a representative from each church of the denomination in this city. The committee meets on the first Monday of each month in the Presbyterian Book Rooms.

THE MISSIONS.

One year ago a chapel had been built at Soho, and was nearly out of debt. About the first of April a missionary was sent to this church, who has met with considerable success. All the regular services are held here except preaching on Sabbath morning. At Allentown a small chapel has been built. The building was found too small, and another building was erected for the infant department of the Sunday school, and is capable of seating about two hundred. At Mount Oliver there is a remnant of an old church, which was taken hold of by this society. Some success is being met here, and there are prospects of establishing a good church. A subscription paper has been circulated for the purpose of erecting a building, and about four thousand dollars has already been secured. At Homestead there is quite a flourishing congregation. One thousand dollars has been subscribed toward erecting a building, and a lot secured. An interesting Sabbath school has been started at Mount Albion. At Bloomfield a strong church has been established, and the congregation will soon call a pastor. The report then closed by stating that the work of "City Missions" was greatly retarded by the want of workers. A great work could be established if the Missions already started, provided there were more Sabbath School workers, and Christians *willing to contribute* of their means. Ten thousand dollars is needed to carry on the work successfully the present year, as it is necessary to erect at least two buildings the coming season, and secure two additional missionaries.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., was then introduced, and delivered an interesting address. He dwelt at considerable length on the duty of Christians to engage earnestly in the work of home missions, to preach the gospel to the poor, in the allies, the outs and the by-ways. The question arises how can we benefit our fellow men. Our savior commanded his disciples to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, but the home work required to begin at Jerusalem. This is applicable now. While Christians should give of their means for the support of missionaries in a foreign field, they should not neglect the heathen at home. The speaker was glad that the Church was moving in this direction, and that great efforts were now being put forth to evangelize the people at home. He then referred to the movements on foot by the enemies of religion to put down all Christianity, and said that this should nerve christians to greater diligence and activity. The speaker also referred to the increased immigration to this country. There is a constant stream of Romanists, infidels, nihilists, etc., now pouring into this country, and if the church does not increase in number in proportion to the immigration of these, infidelism and dangerous classes they will eventually outnumber the christians and wield a nightly influence for evil. To avert this calamity, the speaker stated, the church must put forth all its strength, and evangelize those foreigners who are not professors of religion, and Americanize them. In this way the church will increase in membership in proportion to the immigration. The reverend gentleman then closed his address by urging all present to do their part in christianizing this country.

At the conclusion of the address, a collection was taken up in behalf of "City Missions," after which a hymn was sung, and the congregation dismissed with prayer and the benediction by Dr. McKinney.

A SAD CASE.

An Opportunity for the Charitable.

Among the occupants of the lock-up last night, was a young and not bad looking girl, who travels under the name of Minnie Moore. She has on one or two occasions been before the Mayor and the courts for petty offenses. The last was when she was charged with stealing from the residence of Capt. Elliott, the florist. One of our reporters interviewed the girl through her cell bars this morning, when she recited a story that at least should move some of our home institutions for the relief of the destitute to do something in her behalf. Her mother and father are both dead, and in her youth she became the adopted child of a family residing at Johnstown. Not long since, with the consent of her adopted parents, she visited this city to see a relative. According to her story, she was passing up Diamond street one day, when a young lawyer enticed her into his office and effected her ruin. Since then, according to her own confession, she has been a woman of the town. She now states, however, that her adopted father and mother have refused to have anything to with her, but that she desires to do right and has an uncle in Philadelphia who will use his every endeavor toward her reformation. An effort toward this end will be made by the Guardians of the Poor as soon as possible, if none other of our charitable institutions think the case within their province. The full particulars can be obtained by those interested at the Mayor's office to-day.

The Burns Festival.

Preparations are nearly completed for the grand banquet at Lafayette Hall, on Wood street, next Thursday evening. Tickets may be procured to-day (and to-morrow, if any remain) from Wm. Miller, Duquesne Forge; Arbuckles & Co., Liberty street; Arthur Kirk, 19 Seventh street; Logan, 14 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street; John Brown, Jr., Second National Bank, Allegheny, and James Lockhart, Diamond, Allegheny.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

January 21, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.	
Cairo, Ills			0	8	
Cincinnati, Ohio			0	2	
Louisville, Ky			0	2	
Memphis, Tenn			0	8	
Nashville, Tenn			0	4	
New Orleans, La			0	6	
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	1			
St. Louis, Mo	0	5			
Shreveport, La			0	9	
Vicksburgh, Miss					3

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—River falling with nine feet six inches. The Nightingale arrived from Arkansas river.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—River falling slowly; five feet five inches in canal and three feet ten inches in the chute; cloudy and cold. But little business. Arrived—Arcola, Alaska, R. C. Gray, J. E. Rankin, Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Edinburg, New Orleans; Grey Eagle, Anderson. Departed—Arcola, Tennessee river; Edinburg, Cincinnati; J. E. Rankin, Nashville, Alaska, New Orleans; Grey Eagle, Evansville. The Leader, descending the falls last night for Tennessee, with a barge, stuck on a reef at the head of Big Eddy. She got off about 4 o'clock and went on. As the Robin was descending the falls this morning with a barge, the tiller got out of order and she struck broadside through the bridge, knocking loose the rudder. She got through Portland considerably damaged and was taken to the canal docks for repairs. The Glasgow was taken to Madison to-day to be repaired for the Louisville and White river trade.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 21.—Clear and cold. The river has fallen six inches. Mercury below 32 all day. Passed Down—Falls City, 9 P. M.; Torascon, 3 P. M.; West Wind, 5 P. M.; Bowling Green, 6 P. M.; Up—Quickstep, 4 A. M.; Camelia, 3 P. M.; Belle Evansville, 8 P. M.—gaining with good trips. Little doing; freight offering freely.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 21.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 9 P. M.; Kate Kinney, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Mollie Moore, New Orleans, 11 A. M.; City of Quincy, New Orleans, 8 A. M.; John H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati, A. M.; Ironsides, Pittsburgh, 11 A. M.; Minnesota, Cincinnati, 11 A. M.; Belfast, Cincinnati, 11 A. M.; Crescent City, New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Mountaineer, Red river, 9 P. M. Departed—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 10 P. M.; Kate Kinney, Louisville, 3 A. M.; Samson, Memphis, 7 A. M.; Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 10 A. M.; W. J. Lewis, Memphis, 11 A. M.; John H. Groesbeck, New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Minnesota, Memphis, 1 P. M.; Belfast, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Mountaineer, St. Louis, 3 P. M. The river has fallen seven inches. Clear; thermometer 38.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Arrived—Arkansas, New Orleans and Red river. Departed—Atlantic, New Orleans; Alice, Memphis. River stationary; weather clear and cold; freezing hard to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Clear and cool. River falling slowly. Arrived—Armadillo, Cincinnati. Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville; Silver Moon, Cincinnati; H. S. Turner, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 21.—Down—Indiana, 3 A. M.; H. M. Shreve, 11 A. M. Up—Thompson Dean, 11 A. M.; Glencoe, 1 P. M. Cool and clear. River falling slowly.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The time has gone by when adventurer Smart and cynical Briggs could form a co-partnership in abusive criticism, which culminated in saying to Edwin Forrest—through the New York *Tribune*—"Go, get thee to the Bowery!"

Mr. Forrest has outlived this. He has outlived all that could ever once have been written against him. His superfluity of lung power and muscular energy no longer exist. To-day he is the ripe artist and conscientious scholar, toned down by age and experience; a man in whom mind has risen superior to matter.

Not a soul living can read "Hamlet" as he can. Hear him, and then hear Booth deliver Shakespeare's lines, and—well, you might wish to see Booth; but the listening of the memory would ever retain the mellifluous elocution of his godfather, and feel that Booth was the only true interpretation of what the greatest of all poets meant.

Everbody doesn't know that Forrest is the virtual godfather of his younger rival, and that the latter's name is really Edwin Forrest Booth. Booth's father was a great admirer of the rising American actor of some forty years ago, and called his son by that name.

Who, since Macready left the stage, can play *Richelieu* or *Lear*, except Forrest?

Grand old man; inflammatory rheumatism and the worst of tempers cannot dim that the latter's name is really Edwin Forrest Booth. Booth's father was a great admirer of the rising American actor of some forty years ago, and called his son by that name.

Who, since Macready left the stage, can play *Richelieu* or *Lear*, except Forrest?

Grand old man; inflammatory rheumatism and the worst of tempers cannot dim that genius! You tower above them all as the cathedrals of the middle ages tower over the churches of our present age. You are as Westminister Abbey to Pittsburgh Trinity. Trinity is pretty as can be; but it lacks the breadth and largeness that the older architects could give.

Edwin Forrest and Edwin Booth represent these orders in dramatic intelligence. There is just the same difference between them.

Booth is nineteenths another one-tenth electric power. Forrest is the resistless tide of the ocean.

School girls and Boston think Booth is splendid. Men and Pittsburgh hold Forrest in present appreciation and will retain him in everlasting remembrance.

The public will throng the Pittsburgh Opera House as long as it pleases Mr. Forrest to stay. Even now, to get good seats, it is needful to go early in the morning or be a day or two beforehand.

Mr. Forrest will appear in "Richelieu" this evening. The Cardinal-Duke is one of the best characters he plays, and everyody will want to go and see it. Those who are in the sere and yellow will go for old acquaintance sake, and those just blooming to gather ideas to think back upon when their leaves too begin to wither.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Master Percy Roselle seems to have achieved a genuine and glorious success in every place where he has hitherto performed. Mr. Beamer effected a brilliant stroke of managerial policy when he made an engagement with him. All who have beheld the boy declare he is the only juvenile actor who ever was able to sustain the parts he played—and sustain himself. The drama in which he appears—called "The Boy Detective"—overflows with legitimate sensation. But its author has eschewed demoralizing clap-trap. After Johnny Thompson and Murphy and Emmett there will be a sense of invigorating relief in the cheery, healthful atmosphere this youngster will shed around him.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims commences this week with ever so many more stars, and will have ever so many more packed audiences. And his packed audiences are like packed juries. They always render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Yet they are not like packed juries in one respect: for they pay for their own verdict before rendering it.

The Wonderful Wachtel.

Wachtel, the wonderful German tenor, has sent Washington wild. He is going to introduce himself here in "Il Trovatore," and the *Chronicle* says of his *Manrico* that he "sang it with grand fervor, and with much expression," and that "his peerless notes translated the intense sentiment of the poet with a sweetness and power that could not be surpassed." His peerless notes are with us a week from to-day. Let them be duly honored.

Maggie Mitchell.

Little as Maggie Mitchell is, she must feel as big as Madame Rosa over the glorious financial and artistic result of her engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House. These were the exceptional two who have filled the house on Saturday night since Jefferson was here. Mrs. Lander, with all the warm regard in which she is held, could not do it. Janauschek, consummate artist as she is, failed in the like emergency. Melodious buxom Parepa that used to be, and sprightly, sparkling Maggie that ever shall be—even if Pike should her maiden name be superseded—accomplished this marvellous feat. They, and they only. Maggie Mitchell's success is the most unprecedented triumph with "Little Barefoot." Its performance was chiefly remarkable for giving Mr. W. M. Ward a chance to show how good an actor he can be when a part falls into his worthy of him. The Maggie Mitchell company perform in the city of O'Donaho—commonly called Philadelphia—this evening. They will find an Academy of Music there and people enough to crowd its every seat.

Nearly Fifty Years Ago.

Forty-eight years back from now Edwin Forrest played in Pittsburgh. He told the story of his first appearance around the blazing fire of a cosy room at the St. Charles Hotel when he was here in 1868.

His listeners were an honored gentleman upon the bench and a wrapped and distinguished member of the bar. Mr. Forrest said as he looked out upon Third avenue:

"There was about the place where I once played juvenile business one man who kept a grocery. He was making a fortune on eight dollars a week."

The spot he indicated was nearly midway between Wood and Market streets. The store stood in 1824 the oldest "Drury" Pittsburgh ever had. Mr. Forrest remembered how refreshing refuge he found there through the roof which there was rain; of how people put up "umbrellas" to keep off the cooling spray and were profanely denounced by those whose vision they obstructed; of how his own amusatory warmth as *Iolina* or his fervor in *Lucrece* was cooled by fitful deluges adown his back.

He had come West from Philadelphia, where, like great masters the world over, he had become involved in one of the scrapes we pardon in hot-blooded youth. Mr. J. M. Barker, Mayor of the Quaker City, was more considerate and kind than Sir William Lucy—afterward *Justice Shallow* in "Henry the Fourth"—was to Shakespeare.

Mr. Barker discovered what charge was made against the incipient actor, and gave him letters of recommendation to managers and newspapers in the infant occident.

So Forrest left Pittsburgh and played for two months. Then he went down the river on a flat-boat and played at Limetown—now Maysville—Kentucky; at Lexington, at Wheeling, and, sadder and somewhat wounded at Dayton, Ohio. There he and all the company were wound up. The single men let married people of the troop take all the money and trinkets they had won. The lady landlord of the hotel where they stopped surrendered Forrest's trunk and lent him five dollars to enable him to get back to Pittsburgh and thence to Philadelphia. Forest did not forget that landlord, and he will never forget that incident of his early career. It is a good joke now, for he has since won fame and fortune.

He would give Margaret A. Stephens, to be the vigorous, light hearted youth—abounding in health and muscle and enthusiasm—that he was a half a century ago.

Which of us wouldn't wish we might begin the world again—even without a cent?

A NEW REFORM.

Our German Fellow-citizens in Council.

Our German fellow-citizens are excited over a new project in opposition to the temperance men. The head and front of the affair is a Col. Hecker, who obtained some war fame while in command of an Illinois regiment of infantry. His present roost is Lebanon, St. Clair county, in the State mentioned. He has issued circulars and advised his German fellow-citizens all over the United States to organize and meet the opponents to free-liquor trade in every possible manner. He advises the Germans to take the names of all professed temperance men and assures them that upon proper investigation they will find out that they "all keep a bottle at home." The names of such he advises should be published. Not only not quasi-temperance men to be spotted, but opium eaters, Hasheesh devotees and all who oppose lager beer *et id omne genus* from practice but not from principle. The Colonel calls for a convention of all who think as he does and has great hope of marking a genuine reform.

Yesterday, Sunday as it was, many of our German fellow-citizens met and considered Col. Hecker's document, but the general conclusion arrived at was that the proper place to effect the reform proposed by Col. Hecker was at the polls, and not by the formation of "Smelling Committees," as recommended. The German press of our city will doubtless consider it their province to say on the subject this morning, but will most probably vote Col. Hecker's plan of "reform" as entirely infeasible.

DEATH FROM DRINK.

Coroner's Inquest Yesterday.

Yesterday the Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of a woman named Margaret Sheppard, who died suddenly at her residence, Williamsburg, Lower St. Clair township. From the testimony of several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased had been drinking very heavily for some time past. Some three weeks ago number of men visited her house, broke open the door and abused her very badly. A few days ago they were arrested and sent to the Workhouse. Deceased was a widow, thirty-nine years of age and three small children, one of whom is lying in typhoid fever. The husband of the deceased was drowned about ten months ago. A verdict of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic liquor, was rendered.

Rowdyism in East Liberty.

On Saturday night a number of the young bloods of East Liberty got on "a high" and started out for a little amusement. They inaugurated the fun by stoning the windows of the City Deposit and Trust Company's bank, Tomer's clothing store and other buildings. Signs were removed, awnings torn down and damage generally done to the amount of several hundred dollars. The police, strange to say, were not on hand and no arrests were made, but to-day, likely, several informations will be made against the "sports," all of whom are well known.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

CONVICTION OF PETER LORINGER.

At the opening of Court, Saturday morning, the jury in the case of Peter Loringer tried for the murder of Jacob Duffield, of West Pittsburgh, came into Court and returned through their foreman the following verdict: "We find the defendant guilty of murder of the second degree, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court." The foreman stated that they had agreed on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock. This verdict will find a favorable response in the mind of every person who read the testimony, or was at all familiar with the facts. There were many who anticipated a verdict of manslaughter, and not a few who looked for an acquittal. The "reasonable doubt"—the great stumbling block in the way of jurors who allow themselves to be befogged by metaphysical sophistries—was treated by this jury in a reasonable and common sense way. It is a fact not generally known, however, that the punishment for manslaughter can be made more severe than that for murder of the second degree. The limit of imprisonment is the same in both cases, but in manslaughter a fine of one thousand dollars may be imposed. The jury, however, hit upon the right verdict in this case. The assault upon the old man Duffield—an epileptic, tottering on the verge of the grave—by two stalwart young men, made ferocious by bad whisky, was most wanton and outrageous, and calls for merited punishment. A motion for a new trial has been made by Loringer's counsel.

THAT "FORCED" MARRIAGE.

A final hearing was had in the desertion case of Melinda Shook vs. Albert Shook. When the case was called up a week ago, A. G. Goehring, attorney for defendant, moved to dismiss the information on the ground that defendant had filed a libel in divorce in which it was alleged that no legal marriage existed between himself and the prosecutrix, for the reason that he had been forced to marry her through fraud and deception. Saturday morning, after a hearing, the Court overruled the motion, and directed the defendant to pay to the prosecutrix four dollars per week, dating from the time of the desertion, and to enter bail in five hundred dollars as security for compliance with the order until otherwise directed.

BOND FILED.—Alderman S. McMasters filed his official bond, and in approving it the Court took occasion to pay a merited compliment to the Alderman for the satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of his position.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Neal McCallion. John Fritz et al.
Farney Reimark. Wm. Tyler.
Wm. Gibson. Levi Rush.
John McGarvey et al. George Eagin.
Michael Lowry. Conrad Eckhardt.
George Hall. John Berger.
Wm. Moell. Joseph Fricker.
Bernard Aikens. John Tower.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SUIT FOR THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., presented a petition on behalf of Wm. H. King, of Allegheny, asking for a writ of habeas corpus directed to John Langfeldt, of Lower St. Clair township, directing him to produce in Court the body of Barbara Miller, aged seven years, who, as alleged, is unlawfully restrained of her liberty by the respondent. The child it appears is the niece of petitioner, and daughter of William and Mary Miller, deceased. Since the death of her parents the child has been living with Langfeldt's, and the petitioner alleges that she is required to do heavy work unsuited to one of her age, that she is being brought up in ignorance, and that, although petitioner and his wife have made frequent demands for the custody of the child, the respondent has refused to accede. The petitioner further alleges that he is the administrator of the deceased parents of the child, that is able and ready to take charge of her and bring her up in proper manner, educate her, &c., while the respondent is entirely unable as regards age, financial ability, and character to give the child the advantages she should have. The writ was issued and made returnable on next Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

JURY DISCHARGED.

The jury in the case of Downer et al. vs. Brown, tried in the District Court, were discharged Saturday morning from further consideration of the case, it being found impossible to agree upon a verdict. They were out four days and three nights. The case occupied eighteen days in trial. This was the second trial, and the jury stood 11 to 1 on the issue. One juror is said to have threatened to stick to his opinion if the Court kept them out until next summer.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

A motion for a new trial was made by plaintiff's counsel in the case of Anthony Marvin vs. the School Directors of East Deer township.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

106. (O. L.) Lycoming County Ins. Co. vs. Robert Thorne.
108. (O. L.) Mordecai Johns, for use, vs. Mc. Aboy.
79. McConaha vs McConaha et al.
80. Geasy vs. Stoker et al.
87. E. K. Bruce & Son vs. Crossan.
88. McClain vs. Williams et al.
89. Hill vs. Wilson.
92. McCloskey et al. vs. Dunshee.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

In this Court, on Saturday, at the suggestion of Attorney General Hamilton, Messrs. Reed and Snively asked for a writ of *quo warranto* directed to Alderman R. H. Kerr of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to ascertain by what authority his exercises the functions of Alderman of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, being a resident of Mc'lure township. Mr. Robb, in making the application, stated that he desired a rule on the respondent to show cause why the writ of *quo warranto* should not be issued. He stated that the respondent of Mr. Kerr's office was vacated by the time of his election, and that he is still a member of that district. He contended that this was a violation of the law and which declares that the duties of Aldermen of the several wards, Allegheny, being a resident of the ward, shall be confined to the limits of such ward. The Court granted the rule and made it returnable on next Saturday morning, but intimated that the respondent could effectually stop the proceedings by the appointment of a deputy, as the law did not require a magistrate to reside in the district at the time of his election.

AN OLD DIVORCE CASE.

The old divorce case of Boyer vs. Boyer was again revived by the application of John Mellon, Esq., counsel for Mrs. Boyer, who moved that the case be referred back to S. A. McClung, Esq., to take testimony relative to desertion. The case was dismissed some two years ago, but since then it is alleged that the husband has deserted his wife, and desertion is now alleged as a ground for divorce. A rule was granted.

POWER TO A COMMITTEE.

The Court issued an order giving permission to Wm. H. Campbell to make lease of interest in certain property and make sale of other property belonging to J. L. West, a confirmed, habitual drunkard.

POSTPONED.

The hearing in the *habeas corpus* case, in which Mrs. Maggie Wilson petitions for the custody of her child, Flora Carter, was postponed until next Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

68. (O. L.) Poor vs. McClure.
201. Adler vs. Palmer.
11. (O. L.) Irwin & Lacock vs. Megraw.
205. Second National Bank vs. DeLange.
186. (N. L.) Riley vs. Hart.
11. Chaffey & Dain vs. Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.
12. Reighard vs. Tschudy.
13. Adams vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al.
22. Henry vs. Thompson.
23. Power vs. Buffin & Co.

Rev. W. C. Falconer.

We clip the following extract from the Parkersburg *Weekly Times*, concerning this gentleman, who was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Sharpsburg. His many friends in and around the city will be pleased, but not surprised, to hear of the great success in which he is held in his new field of labor: "Rev. W. C. Falconer is winning golden opinions from all sides by his faithful, eloquent and intelligent ministration of the duties connected with the office of pastor of the Presbyterian church in our city. Though he has been in our community but a brief period, the opinion seems general that he is the very man for the position he occupies. The writer of these lines listened to his discourses last Sunday morning and evening, and must say that for deep interest, learning, and practical turn, he has seldom, if ever, heard more excellent sermons: the speaker giving abundant evidence that his profound had been well studied, as they were delivered with a spirit and vim characteristic of that fact. We anticipate that Mr. Falconer will be very successful in his labors in our community."

Before Alderman Shore.

Alderman Shore was full of business on Saturday. In addition to his heavy list of civil suits, he did considerable in the criminal way. Mary Harris, colored, complained that Barney Cafferty, white, had attacked her in a saloon on the corner of Logan and Webster streets, knocked her down and kicked her. She also charged Barney with stealing $20 without a license. Officer Bell was detailed to arrest the accused, but as he entered one door Mr. Cafferty departed by another, and has not since been apprehended.

Mary Williams alleged that George Worm kept a cigar store on Wylie avenue, but that he also sold liquor on the sly without having any license, and charged twenty-five cents a drink for it. Further the prosecutrix maintained that on Saturday she called at the store to make a purchase, and that while there she heard her pocketbook containing $2 fall on the counter for a moment when it suddenly disappeared. This she also places to the account of the cigar dealer. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Attempted Rescue.

At a late hour last night officer Michael Mulvaney attempted to disperse a crowd of young men on the corner of Penn and Ninth streets, when they became very noisy and refused to obey the officers mandate. Mr. Mulvaney then arrested one of them, when a young man named John S. Flack attacked the officer and attempted to rescue the prisoner. Mr. Mulvaney was knocked down a couple of times, but eventually succeeded in regaining his feet, when he found his prisoner missing, but at once arrested Flack, and succeeded in bringing him to the Central station house, where he left thirty dollars for his appearance this morning, to answer such charges as may be brought against him.

THE young lady who slighted the young gentleman at the leap-year party, last Friday night, is informed that the young gentleman will send his big sister to demand an apology.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

"ALL-NIGHT" saloons are multiplying.

THE city is not yet clear of thieves.

A YOUNG Republican club is talked of.

A FAT men's ball is talked of in our city.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT is about to visit New Orleans.

MRS. LIVERMORE is the wife of a Universalist clergyman.

THE new Trinity Church will be consecrated on next Thursday.

MAGGIE MITCHELL and her company, appears at Williamsport, Pa., this evening.

WATEE ASSESSOR EOSTWICK is trying to have his salary raised to $2,000 per year.

FOUR new Guardians of the Poor are to be elected at the next meeting of Councils.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is the mother of two very handsome babies.

A LITERARY association in connection with the Y. M. M. L. A. is talked of.

THE Jackson Association meets for the election of officers this evening.

THE new bank in Ormsby is to be called the American Savings and Deposit Bank.

THE Walton Hose Company have received three hundred feet of new hose from New York.

THERE will be no advance in prices during the engagement of Edwin Forrest at the Pittsburgh Opera House.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the repeal of the tax on bill posters, on the ground that it only favors a monopoly.

THE Printing Committee of Councils asks for an appropriation of $6,500 for the coming year.

MR. EUGENE SNOWDEN has been appointed temporary cashier of the Arsenal Bank of Lawrenceville.

THE city was unusually quiet all day Saturday and yesterday. Local news was scarcer than gold dollars.

EAST LIBERTY has an amateur dramatic association, which will soon produce the "Cricket on the Hearth."

MR. HEMPHILL has resigned his position as Superintendent of Water Works, and Mr. Aikenson, his successor elect, has taken hold.

DURING December last 9,040 passengers were carried over the Connellsville Railroad between this city and Cumberland.

MR. JOHN H. HARE, member of Council from the Fourth ward, and Chairman of the Police Committee, will be a candidate for Sheriff.

MAYOR BRUSH will move to the new City Hall to-morrow. The Mayor's apartments in the building are almost ready for occupancy.

THE Glenshaw Mission Sabbath School of Soho township, on Saturday, cost Mayor Brush $50 for the Northwestern relief fund.

EDWIN FORREST makes his debut at the Pittsburgh Opera House this evening in Richelieu.

"JOHNNY ROACH," who claims to be the original, was jailed for forty-eight hours yesterday for drunkenness, by Mayor Brush.

THREE cases of drunkenness claimed the attention of Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday morning.

THE Allegheny County Sunday School Association met at McKeesport on Saturday afternoon, when a very